THE HINDOO PATRIOT

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THE PATRIOT. OCT 29

MONDAY, 15TH OCTOBER.

DURGA PUJA opened in Calcutta this year with a most sad accident. Three persons were crushed to death and some four others seriously injured at the distribution of alms to the poor at the house of Baboo Dwarkanath Dutt in Cornwallis Street. The Police arrangements were very defective. It is remarkable that although some thirty thousand persons receive alms at the doors of our neighbour Babu Tarucknath Poramanic on the three days of the Puja annually, not a single accident has ever occurred. This year the munificent charity-giving of Babu Tarucknath Paramanic has passed off without the slightest accident as heretofore. On the three days of the Puja no less than thirty thousand persons received sweetmeats and pice to the value of about three annas per head.

WE UNDERSTAND that the Secretary of State has sanctioned an allowance of Rs. 15 a month to Gulho *Jan alias* Anna Maria Farmer, niece of the late Madame Ventura, wife of the well-known soldier of Runjeet Singh's army.

AN ARTICLE in the *Jornal de St. Petersburgh* of 13th August 1877, gives intelligence from Tashkend dated 26th July (7th August) that General Kaufmann having ineffectually urged the Chinese Government to take off certain duties on Russian merchandise levied in defiance of treaty engagements, finally interdicted all supplies of corn and provisions being sent to the Chinese army operating in Kashgaria, from Russian territories. The Chinese on this gave way, and matters have reverted to their former state.

FROM THE SAME SOURCE we hear that the second son of the Amir of Bokhara has suddenly died—the younger son is being educated at St. Petersburgh in the "Corps de Pages," and is to be protected by the Russian Government, from a similar fate. The official *Gazette* of St. Petersburgh of 26th July (7th August,) asserts that Yakub Beg, khan of Kashgaria had died at Kurla after an illness of 13 days. His remains were brought to Kashgar on the 19th May and interred in the Mausoleum of Appak khoja. The story of his naming Hakim Khan Tora as his successor is repeated, and also the refusal of Hakim, and the ultimate succession of Beg Kuly Beg. News has been received in St. Petersburgh from Colonel Pregevalski that the Chinese troops had occupied Toksum and Turfan and were advancing on Karashar; and the Colonel predicts the speedy overthrow of the Kingdom of Yakub Beg.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE has ordered a boring machine to be sent to India for sinking wells in Berar.

A SUPPLY OF ADDITIONAL ROLLING STOCK for the Rangoon and Irawaddi Railway has been sanctioned by the Secretary of State.

FOUR THOUSAND chests of Bengal Opium were sold on October 1st and fetched Rs. 51,10,725 being Rs. 5,18,725 more than the estimated price. The average price was Rs.1277-10-11, being the highest that has been obtained. There have been sold up to date 28,000, chests, producing Rs. 3,50,31,705, giving an average price to date of Rs. 1251,2,0 per chest.

TUESDAY, 16TH OCTOBER.

FURTHER NEWS from Kabul shows that the rumour that Sardar Arsla Khan had been killed by the people of Kurram whilst attempting to collect the poll-tax for the Amir, was probably based on the following facts. Another officer of the Amir named Shahpasand Khan Kandhari, who had likewise been deputed by His Highness to collect the poll-tax in Kurram, on going to the villages of Taraki and Takhi to fulfil his unpopular duty, is said to have been murdered by Mir Ahmad Khan and the men of Taraki. On this outrage being officially reported at Kabul, the Amir despatched four regiments of infantry and two troops of cavalry under the command of Nek Mahammad Khan to coerce the refractory tribesmen. The result of the expedition is not yet known.

IT IS STATED that the Nawab of Bhawalpur has subscribed Rupees 10,000 to the Madras Famine Relief Fund.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA in the Financial Department, in consideration of the urgent necessity that has been shown to exist by the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah, has sanctioned a loan to the Rangoon Municipality under the Local Public Works Improvement Act, for works to supply water to the town and port, and for the construction of the Kemendine market. Distress has always been caused both to the people of Rangoon and to the ships in harbour by the lack of potable water during the dry season; and last year this distress was acutely felt. The new water-works, which will remedy this state of things, will cost three lacks; and the market for which the site had already been purchased is to cost Rupees 90,000. These sums will be lent to the Municipality at 4½ per cent. on ample security being given for repayment; the water-works loan being repayable in thirty, and the market loan in twenty, half yearly instalments.

A SOMEWHAT C[illegible]S QUESTION is, we hear, at present under the consideration of the Government of India as to the legal status of the old Farakhabad rupee and the advisability of calling in that coinage. The point has lately been raised by the fact of a considerable number of these rupees being remitted from the Branch Bank of Bengal at Allahabad to the Mint at Calcutta. The old Sicca rupees were called in by proclamation in 1836; and it has been suggested that it might be advisable to issue a similar proclamation about Farakhabad rupees, as it is believed that these being current occasionally gives opportunities for roguery—for they differ in weight from our present rupee, and they are not legal tender in some parts of the country (for instance in Bengal, Behar, and Orissa.) Should the measure be carried out, the Government would of course have to undertake to receive these rupees in exchange for new current rupees for a considerable period after the date of the proclamation; and after the expiration of that fixed period, the obsolete rupees would be exchangeable for their actual weight in current rupees. This would, however, be an inopportune time for a change.

THE REPORT of the Text-Book Committee, which met at Simla in June last, was sent in to the Government of India on Saturday last. The report with the Resolution of the Government of India thereon will, we believe, be published as soon as practicable.

WE ARE INFORMED that the daily despatch of grain from Calcutta to Madras, averaged 2263 tons for week ending October tenth, showing daily increase over preceding week of 139 tons. As the distribution of the Sunday wages over six working days each week has been very generally misunderstood and has caused some dissatisfaction, it has been decided that henceforth seven daily wages will be given in each week of six working days and one day of rest.

THE Bombay authorities report in their Statement for week ending 7th October, that Famine grain traffic from Northern Lines is now practically nil, that booking for Famine districts generally is very slack, and great reduction in deliveries must be expected. Advices from Calcutta show that shipments will almost come to a stop owing to Madras advices reporting an accumulation of 12 lakhs of bags at Madras, and countermanding all orders in consequence of falling prices.

WEDNESDAY, 17TH OCTOBER.

THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT has announced its intention of sending according to the suggestion of the Government of India a telegram giving current price of rice every Wednesday to the Bengal Secretariat for communication to the Calcutta press.

THE RECENT STATEMENTS made regarding Famine mortality in Bangalore have induced Government to make most careful investigations with the following results, mortality in town and cantonments, being deaths of vagrants for the most part, who had crowded in from the rural districts, daily averaged from eleventh to thirtieth September, thirty three, which has fallen to a daily average of twenty six from first to thirteenth October. Apart from these the deaths in Bangalore relief camps and hospitals show a daily average in August 84, September first to tenth 95, September eleventh to thirteenth 70, October first to thirteenth 55; all other deaths in cantonments amounted to following totals: July 884, August 1185, September 225.

WE ARE INFORMED by a telegram from Simla that nearly four inches rain fell at Hydrabad on Sunday night. Three and half inches fell at Bangalore between Wednesday and Monday; a slight fall is reported from Coorg. The Mysore Government reports for week ending the 6th instant, public health better, crops promising well. From Central Provinces good rain is reported in all districts between the 6th and the 11th instant, rice crops have been injured in Saugor, Damoh and Sambalpore, high prices in Sambalpore, prospects of Kharif are generally good throughout the provinces Rabi sowings progressing and prices falling, immigration into Saugor decreasing

AS JAWAKHI raids have not hitherto been effectually repressed, measures are being taken for a military blockade of their country. Further measures will be subsequently decided by the attitude of other tribes, the Jawakhis themselves being insignificant.

AFTER ALL Mr. Aitchison returns to the Foreign Office, but we fear only temporarily. According to our London advices he has been offered the Chief Commissionership of Assam, *vice* Col. Keatinge, who goes home on furlough.

MR. DAVID COWIE has been re-appointed Member of the Governor General's Legislative Council. Mr. Cowie is highly respected by the mercantile community and looked upon as their Nestor, but an infusion of new blood into the Council would have been preferable.

IT IS STATED that His Excellency the Viceroy will probably not visit Rajputana or Gwalior on his way to Calcutta as first intended, but will cross the hills to Mussoorie, will thence probably go to Cawnpore, and taking some other places *en route*, will reach Calcutta by the end of November.

GOOD RAIN is reported from Rawulpindee, and rabbi prospects throughout that district, are good. Rain has also fallen in Peshawur.

THURSDAY 18TH OCTOBER.

FROM FIRST November the Up-Calcutta Mail to Bombay will be timed to leave Jabalpur at 6-30 A.M., Bhuswal 10 P.M., and arrive Bombay 10-15 A.M. Railway time. The necessary alteration will be made in time of arrival at Bhasawal of up-passenger train from Nagpur. The mixed trains between Bombay and Sholapur discontinued under orders passed in August last will again run as before.

ON ACCOUNT of difficulty about fodder at Quetta it has been deemed advisable to reduce the force of cavalry stationed there replacing them by infantry; the 32nd pioneers have been selected for this duty with the view of using their services to improve the road through the Bolan Pass, they will consequently relieve the wing of the fourth Sikhs and part of the Cavalry now at Quetta.

MAJOR WILLIAMS fifth Punjab Cavalry succeeds Major Lance in command of second Panjab Cavalry at Kohat. Major Lance's wound is progressing very favourably, as a difficult operation that had to be performed was gone through most successfully. Engineering authorities in Kohat have gained much credit for extraordinary rapidity, with which they constructed a fort the other day near the Gaudiyali pass in little more than two days; a stone fort with walls twenty feet high was run up capable of holding hundred men. Accounts from Kohat represent the Jawakhis as likely to be isolated with regard to the Bunerwals whose raid sometimes ago was reported in the newspapers; the villagers along that frontier are now well armed and are only anxious to be allowed to avenge the raid themselves. Iviga of principal sections of Bunerwals spontaneously came into Rustum to offer compensation, but as all sections were not represented they were sent back by Captain Cavagnari, who declined to hold any communication with them unless the whole tribe chose to come in and make unconditional submission.

IT IS now estimated that Famine expenditure in Madras in November will fall to thirty lakhs with proportionate reduction thereafter. The Madras report dated the 17th instant shews total nett decrease in November receiving relief of 304218, prices falling, crops flourishing, harvests in parts but generally below average. Sir RichardTemple has put at the disposal of Mysore fourteen selected Famine relief officers, four civilians and ten Military.

WE UNDERSTAND that the Turkish Mission has left Kabul and may be expected to reach Peshawur about the 23rd or 24th.

WE HEAR that there will be an installation at Government House here of the new Grand Crosses and Grand Commanders and Knights of the Orders of the Star of India and the bath on the new year's. It is stated that for various reasons the ceremonies will not be upon a large scale and native chiefs attending the chapter will bring only a few followers each. A summons will be addressed to Members of the Order, but the attendance of all except those to be installed will be optional.

WE ARE INFORMED by a telegram from Simla that Mr. Thornton C. S. I. and the Honble G. C. Paul, Advocate General,are to be appointed Members of the Viceroy's Legislative Council. Several non-official appointments are also about to be made to the Council to fill existing vacancies. Consequent on the departure on leave of Major Walter, Political Agent in Marwar, several changes are probable in the Rajpútana Agency. Major Caldell will take Major Walter's place at Jodhpur, Major Law will Act as Political Agent at Alwar, and Colonel Beynon, on his return which is expected immediatly, will revert to his old post at Jaipur. Grain despatches by sea to Madras ports from Bengal and Burmah averaged 1222 tons daily during the week ending the 17th instant.

FRIDAY, 19TH OCTOBER.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Viceroy will leave Simla on the 9th proximo, and marching through the hills will probably reach Mussoorie on the 19th, Dehra Dun, 21st, Saharunpore, 22nd, Agra, 23rd to 26th, Cawnpore ,27th, Calcutta, 29th. The Viceregal party will consist of His Excellency and Lady Lytton, Mr. Aitchison C. S. I. Hon'ble Stuart Bayley. C. S. I. Mr. Bernard C. S. I., Colonel Colley C. B., Mr. Liddell A. D. C., and. Mr. Rose A. D. C., and Dr. and Mrs. Barnett, and will be joined by Colonel O. T. Burne C. S. I. at Mussoorie. His Excellency will be accompanied on the march, by Superintendent Hill States and Superintendent Dehra Dun, through their respective districts ; when travelling by rail will be met at intermediate stations where halts of thirty minutes and upwards are made by one Civil and one Military officer only at minor halting places, no officers will attend at Agra and Cawnpore. His Excellency will be received by chief Civil and Military officers and with the usual complements.

THE BOMBAY Weekly Famine report up to the 2nd instant shows prospects still improving. Grain prices generally falling. Large decrease amounting to fifteen per cent. on total numbers on relief, the total being 236,000 and decrease 33,200 during week. Anxiety is felt about excessive rain in Sholapore, Satara, Kaladgi, Belgaum, and Dharwar, where autumn and winter crops are being injured by wet.

THE FOLLOWING is a telegraphic summary of the crop reports published in the last *Gazette of India* :

Gazette of India. General remarks, weather crops. For Madras abundant on Malabar coast, good, elsewhere, prospects good: agriculture actively progressing. Total decrease of numbers in relieved 304000: for Mysore excellent, general rain crops flourishing, total decrease 29000 ; for Bombay heavy rain south Mahratta country and Ratnagiri and good showers throughout Deccan, none in Gujarat, Kattiawar, Khandeish Nasik, crops in good condition in Bombay and Poona. but want more rain in Ahmednagar, Khandeish, Nasik no improvement in Sind. For Central Provinces, good rain in Chindwara, Mandla slight elsewhere, Kharif prospects good, except in Sambalpur, Sagar D moh, wh re rice has failed. Rabi sowings vigorously pushed on. For Berar no more rain but crops in good condition. For Central India no rain, prospects in Malwa and Bagheikhand good, but immigration southward from Gwalior still continues. For Rajputana slight showers, Ajmir, Jodhpur, and Alwar, more rain wanted for sowings in Alwar. and Jaipur. For Bengal good, general rain prospects good throughout Bengal and Behar, rain wanted in Puri, Lohardaga, Singhbhum. For North-west no more rain. Rabi sowings active, prices still high but prospects generally good. For Punjab good fall in Rawalpindi, showers in Hissar, Jullundar, Amritsar, and Peshawar. Rabi ploughing and sowing progressing. For Nepal rain prospects improved. For Assam rain prospects favourable. For Burma moderate rain. condition of crops good, much land where rice destroyed by floods replanted, but weather not favourable for these young crops.

IN VIEW of changed circumstances caused by late rains and consequent facilities for agricultural operations the Governor of Madras has issued recently Government order to local officers, which is understood to be highly approved by the Government of India calling attention to advisability of giving facilities to relief labourers to leave works and betake themselves to agricultural operations. Points of this order are firstly, timely arrangements to be made so that agricultural operations are not impeded by lack of seed or ploughing cattle ; secondly, humane provision to protect from inclemency of north-east monsoon those who are obliged to remain in relief camps and also to provide accommodation for many who are likely to return to camps after temporary resumption of agricultural operations until harvest time ; and thirdly, arrangements to be made that as some relief works must be closed in consequence of numbers leaving them the labourers that remain should be concentrated on large works that have efficient supervision, the relief works to be closed being those petty works where supervision is impossible.

THE RUSSIAN official Turkestan Gazette states that Hakim Khan Tora the representative of the old dynasty, who has been contesting the throne of Kashgar with Beg Kuli Beg, son of the late Ameer Yakub Khan, has been driven across the Russian frontier with one thousand followers by the victorious Beg Kuli. The fugitives have been disarmed by the Russian authorities. News received through Ladakh so far confirms this account as to state that a letter addressed to the late Ameer has been loyally sent in to Beg Kuli by the Governor of Khotan, thereby showing that that Governor now fully recognises the succession as an accomplished fact.

A COUPLE of Government orders, published in the *British Burmah Gazette.* show how much damage has been done by floods in Pegu. The Deputy Commissioner of Henzada reports a loss of not less than 59,100 acres of paddy cultivation ; in the Bassein district there has been a loss of 40,000 acres.

A PROSPECTUS has been circulated for starting an Institution of Engineers in India. A *Journal* or *Transactions* will be published. A temporary committee has already been formed, with Mr. T. S. Isaac as Chairman. A similar institution was formed in Calcutta by Native Engineers a few years ago, but it has collapsed.

A BENGAL OFFICER sends the following account of the cremation system in Madras :

"Instead of being placed on the funeral pyre with which we are acquainted in Bengal, with all its accompaniments of bad smells and a host of vultures and dogs prowling about, the body is neatly put into a sort of mud pie, and then baked until the flesh is entirely destroyed, and nothing remains but some calcined bones, which are duly cast into the Cauvery. You may pass the burning-ghat at any hour, or when the bodies are in any stage of cineration, without the slightest odour being appreciable. It is certainly a great advance on the open pyre system to which we are accustomed, and the cheapness of the arrangement puts it within the reach of any person, even in these famine times."

SATURDAY, 20TH OCTOBER.

A VERY serious case of torture is reported to have occurred at Goalpara, the victim having died of the injuries sustained by him at the hands of some of the police. A head constable and a constable are said to have been put on their trial in connection with the outrage.

THE number of systematically worked coffee estates in Ceylon in 1861 was 420, divided among 28 districts of widely different physical aspects, covering an area of 90,000 acres. The produce of these was about 600,000 cwts. of clean coffee, worth on the spot a million and a half sterling. This was exclusive of 50,000 acres under native cultivation. While in 1849 the total exports were 337,526 cwts., value £456,663, they rose to 601,655 cwts., value £1,488,019, in 1859. Now the estates number over 1,200, with an acreage of 250,000, and a declared annual value of about £5,000,000. What Tea is to Assam, Coffee is to Ceylon.

THE LONDON CORRESPONDENT of the *Pioneer* gives the following statistics of the income of some of the leading landed proprietors in England. The largest income derived from land in England and Wales (excluding the Metropolitan district) is that of the Duke of Norfolk, no less than £269,698. The Duke of Northumberland comes next with £182,557 per annum ; then the Duke of Devonshire with £145,860, and the Duke of Bedford with £141,549. The Duke of Westminster, commonly supposed to be the richest man in England, probably may be so if the value of his London property is taken into account ; but his landed property (strictly speaking) in England and Wales brings him in only £60,241 a year. The Marquis of Bute has the magnificent rent-roll (without including his Scottish estates) of £186,155, and the Earl of Dudley of £120,442. On the other hand several peers seem to have no landed estates at all, and a great many own estates, which do not embrace three thousand acres.

THE PIONEER reports something like a repetition of the Weld case. The military authorities at Simla are now engaged in investigating a complaint preferred against the officer commanding at Subatthoo, for having, on sanitary grounds, exhumed and burnt the body of a woman, the mother of a faqueer.

THE DECCAN HERALD considers it very gratifying that educated Hindu ladies are now contributing articles in their own language to the vernacular papers at Poona. In Bengal several vernacular periodicals are principally written by educated native ladies.

A TELEGRAM from Lahore to the *Bombay Gazette* says the Governor of Jelalabad has been, it is rumoured, ordered to hold all troops in readiness to march on Ali Musjid. Reports from Afghan Turkestan state that the *jehad* has been published throughout the country, and that muster rolls of forces available have been signed by all the chiefs addressed by the Amir in token of readiness. The consideration of Russian despatches urged by the Governor of Tashkend, has been deferred till the departure of the Turkish Envoy. The acceptance of the Sultan's presents is pressed upon the Amir by his advisers, but consideration is deferred till the Eed. All young men in Cabul between 20 and 30 years of age have been directed to be enrolled for service. Constant communication is maintained with Afreedee chiefs, and the disturbances on the Border are ascribed to the Amir's encouragement.

MONDAY, 22ND OCTOBER.

WE HAVE received the report of a public meeting held at Balasore on the 8th instant to concert measures for collecting subscriptions for the relief of the famine-stricken in all parts of India. The meeting was largely attended by both the European and Native gentlemen of the station. At the meeting of the Executive Committee held on the 11th idem it was resolved to remit Rs. 1000 to the General Committee at Calcutta and Rs. 500 to the Pooree Relief Committee.

IT IS proposed to amend the Mofussil insolvency law by revising the provisions of Chapter XX of the new Civil Procedure Code or supplementing them with a separate enactment. But nothing will be done until the working of the new insolvency clauses in the new Civil Procedure Code is tested.

A CORRESPONDENT from Muksudpore in the Furreedpore district draws attention to the fact that while the public mind is engrossed with the famine and scarcity in the Southern and Western Presidencies and the N. W. P., the people of some of the districts of East Bengal are suffering from a pinching scarcity. The price at which grain is being sold is much above the means of the majority of the people.

THE ARYA SAMAJ of Anarkulli in the Punjab has published a protest against the adverse criticism of the Veda Bhashya of Swami Dyanund Shastri. We hope to notice the pamphlet hereafter.

THE AUTHORITIES of the Northern Bengal State Railway have not been able, it appears, to complete all their arrangements as yet. A correspondent writes to us to say that great hardship and inconvenience were felt by the passengers, who had taken passage in the trains of the railway for visiting their homes during the recent holidays, and who were detained at Atrai for want of boats to Goalundo. We hope the steamer that is plying between Atrai and Goalundo will obviate all future inconvenience.

A CORRESPONDENT suggests the introduction of a provision in the Bill to amend the Calcutta Small Cause Court Act authorizing the recovery of costs of subpœna and other costs to a defendant when the case is dismissed.

THE SAME CORRESPONDENT suggests that it will conduce much to public advantage, especially to reversionary heirs, if limited powers be defined in the letters of administrations granted to administration of estates inherited by females.

TUESDAY, 23RD OCTOBER.

A REPORT from Mysore dated the 21st instant shows 40 cents rainfall at Bangalore and 1·27 inches at Mysore since Wednesday, crops ripening, sowings for vysakhi crop progressing ; at Bangalore ordinary rice sells at 14½ to fifteen lbs and Ragi seventy lbs per rupee ; numbers for week ending thirteenth on gratuitous relief 88,757, being diminution of fifteen thousand on last week's number. Numbers on works 73,202, being increase of ten and half thousand. In consequence of improved prospects in Mysore, the last batch of officers, who had been applied for from the North West and Punjab, will not now be required for famine relief.

WE ARE INFORMED that Her Majesty has approved of the appointment of Mr. Cunningham, Advocate General Madras, as Judge of the Calcutta High Court, in the room of Mr. Macpherson.

Digitized with financial assistance from the National Archives of India on 07 August, 2017

THE MADRAS FAMINE REPORT dated 22nd shews that number of paupers on relief decreased 275,000 during past week, total decrease since beginning of October is now 675,000. Good rain averaging about one and three quarter inches has fallen over all districts from the 16th to 22nd. The North East Monsoon, has not yet burst at Madras, but threatens. The Hon'ble Sir Andrew Clarke accompanies Viceroy in his proposed tour through the Hills. The following are details of Madras rainfall, 16th to 22nd, Bellary, 2.47., Karnul 1.22., Kuddapa, 2.60, North Arcot, 1.84., South Arcot, 2.06., Salem 2.05., Coimbatore, 1.77., Trichinopoly 3.24., Tanjore 2,33., Madura, 1.43., Tinnevelly, heavy rain, Nilgiri, ditto, Vizagapatam 2.91., Godavari, 2.82., Kistna 2.12.

AS CERTAIN disquieting rumours have appeared in the Indian papers regarding the frontier, and particularly some mischievous and utterly false insinuations of vague threatenings of hostile action on the side either of Beloochistan or Afghanistan it may be well to state explicitly actual facts. There is absolutely no indication of the slightest disquiet in either of these directions. At Quetta and Khelat everything is going on as usual and is perfectly peaceful. Colonel Colley's visit to Peshwar had solely reference to the recent petty raids and disturbances along the Kohat and Peshwar border and in the conferences that took place there was not the remotest reference either to Khelat or Kabul. With regard to the decision arrived at about treatment of the Kohat and similar disturbances all important points have already been communicated to the public. The force collected for the Blockade of the Jowakhis which will be strictly a military one is from the Punjab frontier force at Abbotabad, and will be amply sufficient both to ensure perfect success of the Blockade, and if necessary to inflict farther punishment on refractory tribesmen. As regards the Abuzai and Bunerwal raids both Mian Ruka the leader of the former and the Jirgas of the principal sections of the latter have come in since October first to sue for a settlement of their case, probably anticipating punishment in the cold weather, and settlement of their cases is still under consideration of the Government. It is not in the least expected that there will be any need of any extensive military operations this cold weather. It has already been explained that the march of 32nd pioneers at Quetta is simply a relief of part of the cavalry force now there withdrawn on account of difficulties of fodder and also in relief of wing of 4th Sikhs now at Quetta, whose turn for relief has now come, and that the formation of a winter camp near Dadur, consisting of a regiment of Belooches from Karachi has absolutely no aggressive nor indeed any particular significance is shewn by the fact that it was done last year, and indeed as a fact the practice was determined on with full knowledge and approval of the Khan of Khelat and his chief Sirdars on the occasion of His Excellency the Viceroy's visit to Jacobabad with a view not only to good of our troops but to keep Murrees and Booghteas on their good behaviour and to protect Kachhie.

A TELEGRAM received from Major Sandeman dated Quetta October fifteenth states all well there, state of Khelat as usual, during past week five kafilas numbering two thousand camels have passed through the Bolan pass *en route* for Shikarpur and two kafilas numbering 154 camels passed through Khelat on their way to Kurrachee.

DR. SHOWRENDRAMOHUN TAGORE has been elected a corresponding member of the Royal Academy "Raffaello" in Urbino in Italy. We give below the covering letter and diploma:

Urbino 19th September 1877:

MOST HONORABLE SIR.—We are very oblized to you for your precious works you have made a kind present of to our Academy.

I am very glad to inform you that you have been called, by acclamation, Fellow of our Society, and to send you with the Medal a copy of the social statute.

One of our Fellows has been charged to write a review of your worthy books, which shall be printed in our Journal "*it Raffaello.*"

While I pray to accept the thanks of the whole Council I present you the expression of my sincere respect and high consideration.

THE V. PRESIDENT
(Sd) *Serpriery*

Translation of the Diploma
La Regia Accademia Raffaello.

The Royal Academy 'Raffaello' wishing to give to Signore Sourindro Mohun Tagore a pledge of consideration and esteem appoints him a corresponding Fellow of this Society, who feel happy to inscribe in their Album the name of those who cultivate Sciences and take active interest for the decorum and progress of arts.

Given in Urbino from the Hall of the Royal Academy this—day—19th September 1877.

V. President
A. SERPEIRI
Secretary A.

WEDNESDAY, 24TH OCTOBER.

NEWS from Pekin partly by telegraph dated October thirteenth states that the Chinese troops on the Kashgar frontier sustained a heavy defeat about September thirteenth and the position of the whole Chinese Army in those parts was considered to be critical. Reinforcements had been asked for. But it was doubtful whether any were forthcoming and in any case could not arrive on the scene in time to be useful.

WE LEARN from a telegram that crops generally in Madras are reported to be in good condition and that the yield of harvested crops exceeds half an average crop. Prices continue to show a tendency to fall in most districts. In consequence of prospects thus greatly improved the Madras Government has consented to withdraw the preference on booking grain for famine districts on G. I. R. Railway. Preference for Hyderabad will also be withdrawn. All bookings henceforth for the present will be received impartially.

ACCORDING to a recent telegram wind and weather are still variable at Madras. Mr. Pogson considers that the North-East monsoon commenced on the sixteenth. Heavy partial showers have been frequent and general throughout the Madras Presidency, except near Madras, rainfall above the Ghats more steady and general. A heavy storm near Salem broke out on the night of the twenty-fifth and another on the 25th south of Madura in both cases slightly impeding Railway Traffic. The prospects throughout Madras have generally improved, except the Godavery Delta, Ramnad in Madura and Ganjam. Important orders were issued by the Bombay Government recently on the system to be pursued with respect to unfinished famine works now that relief labourers are rapidly leaving for agricultural operations. All available relief labour is to be employed in bringing the unfinished roads into an efficient state, the main lines of communication being considered of first importance. Rather than leave valuable works unfinished relief labour is to be supplemented by ordinary labour within certain specified limits guarded by strict economy and provided that the works were included within current budget, and that funds are available, famine labourers being kept distinct from ordinary labourers in the return.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, in the Foreign Department, have confirmed the appointment of Mr. C. M. Rivaz, of the Civil Service, as Superintendent of the Kapurthulla State, on his present salary as an officer of the Punjab Commission, viz., Rs. 1,666, rising by annual increments of Rs. 100 per mensem, to a maximum salary of Rs. 2,000 a month, on condition of the payment of the usual contribution towards pension and leave allowances as required by rules. Perhaps some such arrangement will have to be made at Puttiala. We are sorry to hear that the Regency Council is not working satisfactorily.

IT IS rumoured that the H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught will come to India in command of the Carabineers.

THERE WAS A HEAVY squall at Bombay, which did much damage to the native crafts.

BABU HEMNATH BOSE, late Postmaster at Howrah, has been clearly acquitted of the charge of criminally misappropriating the sum of eight annas. As a contemporary says, the prosecution of this unfortunate officer is a disgraceful business. There was not the shadow of a proof of any improper conduct on his part. Mr. Owens, Inspector of Post Offices, does not come at all well out of this business. It is to be hoped that the Babu will receive some redress for the annoyance, the cost, and the unjust accusation to which he has been subjected.

THE LONG-CONTEMPLATED arrangement of adding a Financial Secretary to the Bengal Government has been carried out. Mr. A. Mackenzie has been appointed Financial Secretary on a salary of Rs. 2,500 per mensem. A better selection could not have been made. The appointment of Mr. W. H. Grimley as Officiating Junior Secretary to the Board of Revenue *vice* Mr. A. Mackenzie, has been confirmed. Mr. C. P. L. Macaulay, Officiating Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal, has been appointed Under-Secretary to that Government in the Judicial Department, and Mr. H. H. Risley, the Officiating Under Secretary, has been appointed Assistant Secretary, but will continue to act as Under-Secretary, *vice* Mr. J. Crawfurd, while Babu Rajendranath Mittra, Officiating Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bengal, will continue to act in that capacity, *vice* Mr. H. H. Risley.

THURSDAY 25TH OCTOBER.

IT HAS been recently ruled that local Governments and Administrations are invariably to take instructions from the Supreme Government in dealing with estates of illegitimate persons dying intestate, which have escheated to the Crown.

SINCE the death of M. Thiers, more than fourteen thousand of the balloon-balls that are so popular in Paris, have been decorated with the portrait of the deceased statesman.

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN has caused the following letter of condolence to be addressed to Madam Thiers:

"Madame,—In pursuance of the orders I have received from the Queen, my most gracious Sovereign, I have the honour to convey to you the condolence and sympathy of Her Majesty on the loss of your eminent husband. Permit me, Madame, to avail myself of this occasion to offer you the assurance of my highest consideration.—F. ADAMS."

REUTER HAD KILLED Sir Barrow Ellis, but that gentleman is as hale and hearty as ever. Mr. Robert Ellis, late member of the Madras Council, is dead. He was an able and genial man.

THE MAHARANI OF MYSORE is dead. According to a contemporary "the whole native population accompanied the funeral to the cremation ground. The Ranee had endeared herself to all classes by her kindness and charities, and undying love for the Rajah." "In her," says the Local Administration, "the Raja has lost one, whose excellent disposition and good judgment made her a wise and sagacious counsellor in matters affecting the welfare of His Highness the youthful Maharajah, while her amiable character and benevolence endeared her to all classes of the people."

THE EAST INDIAN COMMUNITY of Madras have established an organ of their own, entitled the *Indian Representative*. The first few numbers which we have received are promising. One good feature of the new paper is that its conductors have identified themselves with the people of the country.

THE MADRAS MAIL has the following:

"The rather paltry £500 that the Queen has contributed to the Madras Famine Relief Fund represents about the income that Her Majesty now derives once a week from the Neild bequest of £250,000. Mr. J. C. Neild was a madman who died in 1852. He had relatives in Madras, yet he bequeathed all his personal property to the Queen for her own private use and benefit. His Madras relatives begged the Queen to forego the legacy, but Her Majesty declined to do anything of the sort. With the interest that has accrued—at only 5 per cent., —the Neild bequest now represents £500,000.

THE ENGLISHMAN says that a novelty in ocean travelling has been invented in Paris. This is a vessel called the *Nausal*, which its inventor calculates, will go from London to New York in three days. "No coal! no steam! The ship will be propelled by a force of 32,000 *atmospheres*! This powerful new *moteur* will be supplied by the gases of explosives, which will be fired by an enormous revolving gun, placed in the stern of the ship." How pleasant will a trip in such a ship be!

DR. DUFF has written a hearty letter to the Rev. Mr. Fyfe acknowledging the inauguration of his bust. We give below the concluding portion:

"I is true that I did, and do, most fervently long for the intellectual and moral, the social and domestic elevation of the people of India; and, that in my own humble way, I did, and do still labour incessantly towards the realising of so blessed a consummation. I have lived in the assured faith, and shall die in the assured faith, that, ultimately, sooner or later, it shall, under the overrulings of a gracious Providence, be gloriously realised. Meanwhile, though absent in the body, I can truly say that I am daily present in spirit with yourself and all other fellow-labourers in India, whether European or native. Indeed wherever I wander, wherever I stay, my heart is still in India—in deep sympathy with its multitudinous inhabitants, and in earnest longings for their highest welfare in time and eternity."

THE CALCUTTA REVIEW has a feeling notice of the late Miss Toru Dutt. We give the following extract from it:

"Of Indian birth—a daughter of Babu Govin Chunder Dutt, a well-known and respected citizen of Calcutta—Miss Dutt was educated almost entirely in Europe. She wrote English with all the delicacy and good taste of a highly cultivated English woman, and many of her short poems displayed a tender, half—sad eloquence and a depth of religious feeling, illuminated by a pure and lofty imagination, which promised to obtain for her an honoured place amongst English poets of the day. Such was the hope of the young life which has just been cut off at its very opening. The flower has been plucked in the bud but to those who sorrow for its untimely fate, the words which close the first sonnet given above—words which breath "a sure and certain hope"—may well afford consolation.—

God's love, with generous heat,
In heaven unfolds the blossom into flower.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE has done right by putting his veto on the scheme for the establishment of a *restaurant* in the Victoria Gardens at Bombay.

THE TIMES has given a hearty welcome to Sir Henry Norman. Sir Henry did much good to the people of India by his quiet advocacy of their cause in the Cabinet. He will probably be appointed a member of the Indian Council.

FRIDAY, 26TH OCTOBER.

THE LAST NUMBER of the *Indian Charivari* is lively and well sustained. It gives a good likeness of the Maharaja of Hutwa with an appreciative biographical notice by Buck.

AMONGST the foreign officers present at the Prussian manœuvres none, says the *London Examiner*, meets with so much attention as the Japanese representative. At every turn he is greeted with the cry, "Japanese, hurrah!" He wears a black uniform, much resembling

the Brunswick, and seems to call to mind Lutzow's celebrated Black Chasseurs.

THERE is Famine in Brazil, and Lord Derby applied to the Lord Mayor of London requesting him to raise public subscriptions for the relief of the sufferers. The Lord Mayor has refused, saying, "I am afraid that were another fund started both it and the Indian Famine subscription would suffer, and I, therefore, hesitate in making a fresh appeal for public aid."

LORD CARRINGTON in addressing a Famine Meeting in England thus referred to the visit of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales to India:

"Though it may be said that our knowledge of India must necessarily be superficial from the extreme rapidity with which His Royal Highness was obliged to travel on account of the hot season coming on yet we had these distinct advantages:—1st. The chance afforded of the comparison of different places, while the memory of the last visited place was fresh in our mind. 2nd. The opportunity, which may never occur again, of seeing, with the single exception of the Nizam, every one of the Native Princes of India, with their advisers and courts; and last, and certainly not least, the good fortune to be in daily intercourse with the most distinguished men in India; of hearing their opinions, an advantage of all the greater value that in so many instances they were only acquainted with the Presidency in which they served."

The influence of the Royal visit upon the English mind has been of a highly beneficial character.

THE RUSSIANS officially acknowledge that their losses from the beginning of the war to the 20th September in killed, wounded, and missing, amount to 47,406.

SATURDAY, 27TH OCTOBER.

MR. DELANE'S health is breaking down, and it is said he will retire from the editorial charge of the *Times*. According to one version Mr. Henry Calcraft is likely to succeed him. According to another Mr. Delane will not wholly retire but will probably accept an active coadjutor in the person of Mr. Chenery, a gentleman who has been for more than twenty years a leading contributor to the *Times*, and who was described by the late Mr. Mowbray Morris as 'another Macaulay.'

THE LEADER, in advocating the reduction of the salaries of the Indian Civil Service, says:

"What would he (the Civilian) be had he not come out to India? Upon one's fingers may pretty well be counted off the members of the Civil Service who, had they remained in England, would have got clear of the ruck. The majority would have been prosy parsons, barristers with few briefs and as much journalistic work as they could obtain, medical practitioners in country towns charging half-a-crown a visit, clerks in Government Offices happy with £400 a year, in short, following with various and varying success the usual pursuits of the educated section of the great middle class. Not one in forty at the age of forty would be making £1,000 a year, and that entirely dependent on his own exertions and without any certain prospect of an augmentation. In this country they affect to be the salt of the earth, but at Home they would be recognized simply as moulded of common clay.'

And of what stuff is the writer made? If a native journalist had used any such language, would he not at once have been put down as disloyal?

WE ARE GLAD to notice that some of the Mahajuns of Gewakhali, Harikhali and Ranigunge in the Tumlook Sub-Division of the Midnapore district have evinced a very laudable spirit of benevolence in coming forward with their contributions to the Famine Relief Fund. Great credit is due to Babu Nilmoney Mandol of Deolpata in taking the lead in this good work at the instance of Babu Ramakhoy Chatterjea, Deputy Magistrate of Toomlook. Nilmoney headed the movement with a contribution from himself of Rs. 100.

THE CIVIL AND MILITARY GAZETTE has the following story: When the murderer of the late Mr. Justice Norman was being hanged, it was suggested to the then Deputy Commissioner of Police, that he ought to have a number of detectives in the crowd, to listen to what the natives were saying amongst themselves. The officer addressed, seemed a little nettled at a gratuitous hint, telling him of a duty which he was supposed to have neglected, so calling out to a policeman near him, he turned to the suggestor and said—"Ask this man what he is." The man was in uniform, and the question was put. "*Hum Detective hain*," said the discoverer of crime, pointing with visible pride to the word "*Detective*," which was braided in white letters upon one of his coat sleeves. The 'suggester' was satisfied and silent.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the last fortnight:

London, 13*th October*.—The *Daily News*' correspondent at the head-quarters of the Czarewitch sends the following description of the deplorable condition of the Russian troops: "Weeks continuous rainy weather have converted the camp into a lake of mud, and rendered the roads impassable except between Biela and Russchuk. The troops are wholly unprepared for the winter season, having lost their greatcoats and tents in the retreat from the Lom, which have not been replaced." Inverary Castle has been completely destroyed by fire.

15*th*.—A despatch from Reouf Pasha of the 11th, states that the weather having cleared, he had reconnoitred and found the enemy in new entrenched positions, Artillery and musketry firing have been resumed. Ahmed Mukhtar Pasha on the 11th, after an exchange of cannon shots, observed movements in the enemies' right and left wings. The Bridge of Nikopolis has been carried away. An attempt by the Turks to cross the river at Kalarash has been frustrated, the report of the Hungarian raid proves to be unfounded. The prisoners in the Penge case have been respited.

16*th*.—The Russians are bombarding Sulina, and the population have fled. There is fine weather in Bulgaria Suleiman Pasha is reconnoitring. Chefket Pasha has defeated a foraging party of the Russians, and captured 20,000 sheep and 500 cattle. A Russian official despatch states that Ahmed Mukhtar Pasha attacked the Russian positions at Yaghni, but was repulsed after severe fighting. The Porte has sent a note to Servia in a pacific tone regarding the latter's armaments.

Paris, 15*th October*.—The latest electoral returns give the Republicans 330 and the Conservatives 190 candidates.

16*th*.—Complete returns, except for the Colonies, show that 314 Republicans and 201 Conservatives have been elected. There will be 14 second ballots. Government gains 43 seats. The Conservative journals urge conciliation as neither has been victorious.

London, 17*th October*.—A Russian official despatch states that the Russians on the 15th gained a complete victory over Ahmed Mukhtar Pasha at Aladjadagh, and took many guns and prisoners. The Turks were driven from the Kars road. A Turkish official despatch states that Ahmed Muktar Pasha fought a great battle on the 15th, and that at the moment of writing the Russians were retreating. A full result of the battle is wanting.

Bombay, 17*th October*.—A Russian official despatch of the 16th says, the Russians captured the heights of Orlok on the 14th, compelling the defenders to retreat towards Kars and turning the Turkish army. The Russians attacked on the 15th Ahmed Mukhtars positions and carried Mount Awlias, thus cutting the Turkish army in two. A portion of the Turkish army which retreated on Kars was attacked and completely defeated with enormous loss in killed wounded and prisoners. The other part with Ahmed Mukhtar at Aladjadagh were surrounded after severe fighting and compelled to surrender with the loss of seven Pashas 32 guns and an immense amount of war material captured Ahmed Mukhtar fled to Kars.

London, 18*th October*.—Despatches from Ahmed Mukhtar Pasha mostly confirm the Russian official accounts of the battles on the 14th and 15th. The Turkish loss is given at 800 whilst 1½ Regiments of Russian Cavalry and four Battalions of Infantry have been completely destroyed.

18th.—Ahmed Mukhtar Pasha explains his defeat as owing to the enemy having received powerful re-inforcements and a superior number of guns, and to the Turks having lost their superior officers in recent battles. He retreated to Kars with a portion of his forces. Reouf Pasha announces three feet of snow in the Schipka Pass. Suleiman's reconnaissance shews the roads still unfit for the movements of large masses of troops. The visit of the Empress of Russia to Bucharest has been abandoned consequent on the removal of the Russian Head-Quarters to Sistova. Cleopatras Needle has been abandoned in the Bay of Biscay in consequence of a heavy gale.

Paris 18*th October*.—The French Republican Journals reject the idea of conciliation with the Conservatives.

Paris, 19th *October*.—The French Minister of the interior contradicts the reported ministerial modification.

London, 19th *October*.—Suleiman Pasha is still reconnoitring. Heavy cannonade is going on in the Schipka Pass.

The Mansion House Relief Famine has reached £400,000. Cleopatra's Needle has been recovered.

19th *October*.—The Russians have resumed the bombardment of Plevna and an assault on the Turkish positions is considered imminent. Advices from Armenia state that Ismail Pasha is evacuating the province of Erivan.

23rd *October*.—It is announced from Bucharest that the Roumanian troops have thrice unsuccessfully attacked the Grivitza redoubt.

Osman Pasha telegraphs that the Russians attacked on the Turkish right wing on the 19th but were repulsed with heavy loss. The Russian attack on the east of Plevna was also repulsed.

A Turkish official despatch denies that Rachid Pasha capitulated after the battle of the 15th instant but states that he occupies a strong position at Hassantepe with Ahmed Muktar Pasha near Aladjadagh.

The Russian Artillery reserves are called out.

22*nd October*.—A Russian official despath states that the Russian loss at Aladadagh on the 15th was 1431. The Russian troops have arrived before Kars and summoned the garrison to surrender. The Russian troops are also marching towards Erzeroum. General Tergukassov has repulsed an attack by Ismail Pasha on 14th. Ismail is retreating.

The Romanian loss in the attacks on the Grivitza redoubt is put at 900.

The Porte is sending reinforcements to Trebizonde.

The insurrectionary movement against Russian rule is spreading in the Province of Deghestan.

23*rd October*.—The latter intelligence concerning the colliery explosion at Blantyre states that 209 men were in the mine, 13 bodies have been recovered, and one man saved.

Suleiman Pasha has been inspecting Rustchuk and has fallen back on Rasgard with the men of his army. A daring reconnaissance by the Russian troops from Medjidie has been made. They have approached Bazadjik and Salistria.

24th *October*.—A despatch from Chevket Pasha at Orchanie state the Russian Cavalry are scouring the country west of Plevna. Heavy skirmishing going on. Reouf Pasha states that the Russians are heavily bombarding the Turkish positions in the Schipka Pass. Suleiman advises that the Russians attacked Karahassan but were defeated and compelled to fall back.

26th.—Prince Hassan with Egyptian expeditionary force garrison Varna. The Russian official despatch states after ten hours continuous fighting 24th Gourko captured Duknik on road Sophia; four guns Pacha chief Turkish staff many officers 3000 Infantry Cavalry regiment taken prisoners Gourko enchtrenching himself there. Russian loss was heavy.

26th.—Ghazi Ahmed Mukhtar announces that on the 23rd he attacked and defeated the Russians near Bezinkoi. Suleiman Pacha reports that the Russians attacked the outworks of Rustchuk and the projectiles entered the town Russians were defeated and compelled to fall back to their entrenchments at Pyrgos. The Russians attacked the Turkish right wing at Kadikoi also left wing, but after partial success were defeated and compelled to fall back. Russian loss 800. Russians made a demonstration against Eskidjuma.

LORD BEACONSFIELD has addressed the following autograph letter to the Lord Mayor of London on the subject of the Indian Famine Relief:

"Hughenden Manor, September 27, 1877.

Dear Lord Mayor,—I have the honour to receive your Lordship's letter of yesterday's date, and I congratulate you on the information it communicates. The raising of a quarter of a million sterling in less than six weeks for our suffering fellow-subjects in India in answer to your appeal is a splendid instance of national sympathy. I will express my hope that this generous aid may still be extended, because although the action of the Indian Government at present is not hampered by want of funds, without doubt the assistance administered by private hands reaches localities and classes which the necessarily more formal help accorded by public authority does not and cannot touch."

THE DEATH return of Calcutta for the week ending the 13th instant gives a total of 355 deaths or 37 per thousand of population. The deaths were from fever 120, cholera 39, diarrhœa and dysentry 35, tetanus 28, and the rest from other causes.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals:—1. Report on the Administration of the Persian Gulf and Muscat Political Agencies for 1876-78. 2. Annual Report of the Sanitary Commissioner of the Central Provinces for 1876. 3. Annual Administration Report of the Naga Hills Political Agency for 1876-77. 4. An address to Dr. Leitner, Registrar of the Punjab University College, on the Veda Bhasyh of Pundit Dyanund Saraswati. 5. Legal Companion, Vol. V. No. 10. 6. National Magazine Vol. II. No. 11 and 12, 1876. 7. Calcutta Review No. CXXX. October 1877. 8. Journal of the National Indian Association, No. 82, October, 1877. 9. Hindi Pradipa, Vol. I. No. 2. 10. Report of the Aparas Bholanath Library for 1875 and 1876. 11. Nisphala Turu—a poem in Bengali by Sreemutty Turungini Dasi of Konnuggur. 12. The Mahabharut in Bengali Prose—Bunapurba—published by Protapchundra Roy and distributed *gratis*.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1877.

FAMINE RELIEF IN MADRAS.

WE HAVE before us the Resolution of the Government of Madras and the reports of the Central Relief Committee on the subject of the administration of relief. The time has arrived for the Government to review the system of relief, and the rules it has laid down are judicious and fair. Ordinarily labor shall be the test of destitution, and relief will be given (1*st*) in the form of wages for work done, (2*nd*) gratuitously in camps, relief-houses, and villages, to those unable to labor or temporarily incapacitated for work. Collectors and Civil officers are held responsible for sending to relief-works or for providing gratuitous relief, under the orders now issued, to all who have not adequate means of supporting life. The Public Works Department officers are responsible for providing a sufficiency of work in every distressed district for the employment of the persons who may be sent to them by the Civil officers, and shall employ thereon all those so sent. Relief-works are of two classes, (*a*) those under the supervision of the Public Works Department or other professional supervision which may, for the sake of brevity, be called Professional Agency Works; (*b*) those not requiring, to any great extent, professional supervision, and which may, for the sake of brevity, be called Civil Agency Works. These works will be under the superintendence of the Public Works Department or the Civil Department according to circumstances. No work is to be taken from children under seven years of age nor are such children to be allowed to remain among the laborers while they are working. Such children, belonging to parents or natural guardians employed upon works, must be mustered at a convenient spot at some little distance from where the work is in progress, and placed under the charge of a sufficient number of the women drafted to the works, who will be employed as nurses. At large works, and where working camps are established kitchens must be provided, and these children supplied with rations of cooked food not exceeding ½ a lb. of grain per diem. The nurses must receive their full ration of cooked food, *i. e.*, 1 lb. of grain *plus* the money portion of the wage. On small works officers in charge must make suitable arrangements for effecting the same purpose. Charitable relief will be given in camps or villages. Relief officers will be appointed to the charge of one or more taluks or parts of taluks according to size and local circumstances. Their duties will be to supervise all relief operations within their charges except Public Works. Their especial duty is to see that the orders of Government are strictly carried out; that relief reaches all who need it; that waste, abuse, and fraud are prevented, and the utmost economy, consistent with due relief, enforced throughout. Village-

relief shall be given either in the shape of cooked food or in money according to the discretion of the Collectors and local circumstances, and shall, subject to certain restrictions, be confined to destitute resident villagers, who are house-ridden, or otherwise unfitted for, or incapable of labor. This class will include such persons as are idiots, cripples, blind, or so old or decrepit that they are not able to support themselves; or young children living with and wholly dependent on such persons; women in an advanced state of pregnancy, or who have been recently confined; and further to qualify for this relief these persons must be without well-to-do friends or relatives on the spot on whom their support would ordinarily devolve. It will be seen from the above that these orders do not include men or women of the respectable class, who from delicate considerations of caste cannot resort to public works. They must be relieved by the Central Relief Committee. With the exception of those in hospital, persons in relief-camps are not to be allowed to remain idle; they must be employed in all the necessary duties of the camp, its conservancy, water-supply, cookery, hospital attendance, &c., or in spinning, weaving, rope-making or other similar light work. No extra allowances are to be given for work performed in or about the camp. The Central Relief Committee have resolved that as a general principle persons who may, under the Government Order, dated 24th September, cease to receive village relief, and who from social position or other sufficient cause are unable to have recourse to Relief Works or Closed Camps, must be considered as proper subjects of relief from Famine Relief Funds—that the Local Committees would not be justified in taking over in large bodies persons whom Government refuse to support without the most careful enquiry. That local Committees, which will generally include several Government Officers as Members, should be formed for the disbursement of the Famine Relief Funds. The Committee have further resolved that grants of money may and should be made for the purpose of furthering agricultural operations generally, but the expenditure of the money must be left to the recipients, who will certainly be able to expend it to greater advantage themselves than if actual expenditure is attempted for them. As the sowing season is far advanced it was decided that it would be well to make proportionate allotments to districts without delay, so that Local Committees might give assistance, which would enable lands to be sown before the season is passed. It has been determined to set aside thirty-six lakhs of rupees, £360,000 for agricultural operations.

The following statement shews the distribution of the Madras Famine Relief Fund for agricultural operations:

Distribution of 36 Lakhs of Famine Relief Fund.

District	Allotment to non-agriculturists.	Allotment to Agriculturists, generally pattadars under Rs. 50.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Bellary ...	2,25,000	6 75,000	9,00,000
2. Salem ...	1,60,000	2 90,000	4,50 000
3. Kurnool ...	1,80,000	3,20,000	5,00,000
4. Cuddapah ...	1,60,000	3.40.000	5,00,000
5. Coimbatore.	1,19,000	1,81,000	3,00.000
6. North Arcot.	95.000	1.55.000	2.50.000
7. South Arcot.	18.000	82,000	1,00.000
8. Chingleput...	75,000	1,25,000	2,00.000
9. Madura ..	53,000	97,000	1,50,000
10. Nellore ...	1.15.000	1,35 000	2.50,000
Total ...	12,00,000	24,00,000	36,00,000

District and Village committees have been appointed to carry out the orders of the Central Relief Committee.

Notwithstanding the efforts of the Government and the Relief Committees the rate of mortality we are sorry to note is increasing. The statistics of mortality in four districts for August are given, which are as under: in the district of South Arcot, the deaths in August compared with July, shew an increase of 10,033, in Chungleput 7,613, Cuddapa 9340, and in Kurnool 6769, making a total of 33,755, whereas the average of 5 years to 1876 for the corresponding period was 8922 or nearly three-fourths less. It will be thus seen what a terrible havoc the Famine is making. Perhaps the real truth about famine mortality in Madras will never be known.

THE NATIVE NEWSPAPERS OF INDIA.

MR. DIGBY'S article on the Native Newspapers of India and Ceylon in the last *Calcutta Review* has appeared opportunely. There seems to be so much official prejudice against the Native Press at the present moment that independent opinion from a veteran Anglo-Indian journalist like Mr. Digby, whose duty leads him to keep a constant and vigilant eye upon the conduct of the native papers, has a peculiar value. The *Reviewer* traces the history of the Vernacular Press, and, while referring to the establishment of the *Samachar Durpan* at Serampore in 1818, says: "The *Durpan* (Mirror) was printed at Serampore, and the Marquis of Hastings, then Governor-General, hailed its appearance as an omen of good. Not contenting himself with writing a letter to the projectors expressing his entire approval of the enterprise initiated and of the journal itself, the Viceroy went farther, subscribed in the name of the Government for a considerable number of copies, and had them sent to the different native Courts. The Marquis gave utterance to a sentiment which it would be assuring to hear repeated in these days from those similarly high in authority in this land, when it is proposed, in some quarters in India, to check the freedom of expession of opinion, and to place a gag upon the native press. He said, "It is salutary for the supreme authority to look to the control of public scrutiny;" it would be well if Lord Lytton would say much the same thing at the present juncture." And not Lord Lytton only. The wholesome maxim enunciated by the Marquis of Hastings ought to be borne in mind by the whole official hierarchy.

The *Reviewer* has fairly put the cause of the Indian Press. The truth is the genius of Western civilization, wherever it spreads, chases away darkness and sheds light—knocks down the fetters of the mind and introduces freedom, and the Indian mind, revived by the vivifying influence of Western knowledge, cannot remain quiet, listless or close-bound. The *Reviewer* remarks: "It should not be overlooked, in starting that the native press of India doubtless owed its birth to the insatiable love of knowledge characteristic of the Bengalees, as great as the curiosity of the Athenians of twenty centuries ago, who daily congregated on the Acropolis to hear the last new thing." This generous appreciation of the Bengali intellect by the *Reviewer* is some solace to our countrymen, who are too often maligned and calumniated by narrow-minded Anglo-Indian publicists for the start they have taken in the intellectual race in India. Mr. Digby thus recognizes the services of the early Bengali writers: "The effect of, newspapers and cheap literature generally has been both to purify and enrich the language in which they are printed. Notably is this the case in Bengal. What Dante did for the Italian language, Wicklif and Shakespeare for the English, and Luther for the German, that has the Native Press of India done, and is doing, for the various tongues in which a printed literature has been established." Now it needs be borne in mind that it is a combination of knowledge in English and Bengali, which has contributed so much to the usefulness of Bengali writers. "In Bengal," says the *Reviewer*, "the Babus of university education are credited, and justly, with being the mainstay of the vigorous press of that Presidency. Native papers there circulate amongst a larger proportion of people who have been educated, who also know something more of the world outside India than do the inhabitants generally of any other part of the continent. Bombay is little inferior to the eastern Presidency in the literary tastes of many of its inhabitants, while the tone of its vernacular papers is at once bolder and more out-spoken in censure of some of the acts of the authorities. This is due partly to the fact that more energy is thrown into the conduct of the English papers in Bombay than in Calcutta; this affects the native prints in arousing the imitative faculties of their conductors. Madras Presidency has, generally, an agrarian population, not much commerce, and not much life. Consequently, its vernacular papers are behind nearly all others in India in number, power, and influence. Respecting the North West Provinces and the Punjab little need be said." The *Reviewer* does not ignore the value of the Native Press. He says: "Of one fact there can be little question, viz., that the Native papers have acquired the confidence of the people with whom they are brought into contact and what appears in the columns of these journals may be looked upon as an expression of feeling which has behind it a very considerable force." The *Reviewer* justly condemns the repressive influence of the Government of the North Western Provinces and the Punjab. He writes: "These Provinces are much governed, as Government goes in India; though in Europe or America the Executive would be held to be feeble in the extreme. Nevertheless the authorities are altogether the *Dues ex machina* of social and political life, and the consequence is a decided lack of tone or spirit in the papers. And yet the inhabitants of these regions are among the most warlike, energetic, and independent of the many races of India which are under British rule."

The *Reviewer* thus pictures forth the future of the Native Press:

"However all this may be, it is safe to allege ("errors and omnissions excepted") that in the not distant future the vernacular Press of this country will have assumed a distinctive character. That character may be broadly sketched. From the "abode of snow" in the far North to the cotton port of Tuticorn, the railway terminus in the extreme South, the vernacular newspaper will most likely be—

(*a*) Of conservative tendencies, only so far, however, as "India for the Indians" is concerned: to that point intensely, even ultra, Radical;

(*b*) Absorbingly national: "There is no land but one land, and that land is India;"

(*c*) Will not advocate the ousting of the foreigner by main force—great reliance being placed on moral ideas and their efficacy; time for their operation being given;

(*d*) Will become the strong foe of idolatry and the defective scientific knowledge of heathen systems, without necessarily becoming Christian, though the actively Christian press should be a strong wing of Native press;

(*e*) Will accept the civilization of the age with its material triumphs, wedding it to the philosophic lore of Oriental spiritual self-consciousness, which latter will thereby become purified and strengthened; and

(*f*) Possibly, may find a solution to the problem of English occupation, by first advocating, then agreeing to, a Federation with those who long have been alien rulers, but who have taught the ruled great things whereby they also have become mighty."

We have not space for more extracts or remarks. We will, however, add one word—if Englishmen in India would only be true to themselves, to their civilization, their traditions, their maxims, and their precepts, the cause of the Native Press could not but prosper. It is a matter of national congratulation that an Anglo-Indian journalist of Mr. Digby's position has spoken out at this moment so frankly, boldly and generously. His magnanimous utterances will be a tower of strength to the Native Press.

THE NEW STAMP BILL.

THE Government proposes to tinker the Stamp Bill again. The present financial pressure is the only justification for the projected amendment. We wish Mr. Cockerell had honestly admitted this fact. Instead of doing so he repelled with some warmth the charge that a constant tinkering of the stamp law was vexatious. He said, "the primary object of the Bill was the consolidation of all enactments in force treating of stamp or court fees." We submit, the primary object of the Bill is revenue. The stamp duty is an indirect mode of taxation, and so long as it does not clog business or impose an oppressive burden upon the tax-payers, it is certainly an unobjectionable source of revenue. But it is really vexatious that the stamp law should be changed every two years and a half. No less than seven Stamp Acts have been passed since 1860, giving an average of two years and a half for every enactment. Mr. Cockerell quoted the following protest of a high officer against the proposed Bill, who says:

"I hope that the Government will deprecate the passing of this measure. When the last General Stamp Act was passed in 1869 and the Court Fees Act in 1870, it was hoped that the wearisome and vexatious alterations of the law on these two subjects (of which there have been so many) had

come to an end. The law of 1866, to which the public and the profession were beginning to get accustomed, was completely altered in form, and the system of separating ordinary stamps from Court Fees adopted. I see no reason now for altering this system and re-uniting the Stamp Act with Court Fees Act."

Mr. Cockerell made the following defence: Up to 1860, the law regarding both branches of stamp revenue was distinct in the different Presidencies, having been contained in certain Regulations of the Madras, Bombay and Bengal Codes respectively. Previously to that year the law had undergone no alteration in Bengal for a period of 31 years, in Bambay for 33, and Madras for 44 years; in the year 1860, the first general stamp law for all India was enacted; the period was one of great financial pressure, then the Income-tax was first introduced and the tax-yielding resources of the Empire were being strained to the utmost limit feasible. The gross stamp revenue, which up to that time had not exceeded seventy lakhs of rupees, was in the first year's operation of Act XXXVI. of 1860 almost doubled. In 1862 it was found necessary to amend the law for the purpose of remedying certain inequalities of taxation and undue pressure of particular duties caused by the previous Act. In 1866 there was a demand for strengthening judicial establishments, and it was thought that the cost of the measure might be met by a corresponding increase of the stamp-fees leviable on the institution of suits. A Committee was appointed in that year for the consideration of the subject, and the Act relating to stamp-fees levied in the Courts passed in 1867 was based on that Committee's recommendations. The Act of 1867 related to fees levied in the Courts by means of stamps and left untouched the law relating to general stamps. In 1868, fresh legislation was commenced in regard to the subject of general stamps and resulted in the passing of the General Stamp Act of 1869. The Act of 1867 was again amended in 1870.

We have nothing to do with the reasons, which led to the several enactments. There is the broad fact that within the last seventeen years there have been no less than seven Stamp Acts, the average duration of each enactment being 2½ years. Mr. Cockerell resorted to a mere clap trap when he said, "it would be seen therefore that the sum-total of stamp-legislation during the last half century consisted of three Acts for the imposition of stamp duties and four Acts relating to Court-fees, whilst some of these measures had been adopted exclusively in the interest of the tax-payer." Now, none knows better than Mr. Cockerell that the charge of over-legislation dates from 1860 or rather 1861, that is to stay since the organization of the new Legislative Council; it is not therefore fair to put the public on the wrong scent by referring to the last half century. Why throw the odium of excessive legislation upon the Indian Government prior to 1860? They did not shew that abnormal activity in legislation, which we are constrained to say has been the besetting fault of their successors. Some of the reasons advanced by Mr. Cockerell for these repeated changes in the stamp law are to say the least original. In 1860 a general Stamp Act was after much deliberation passed after an interval of 30 to 44 years, it was a complete Act, but within two years the Legislature tinkered it. Mr. Cockerell says, "it was hardly to be expected that such a great and sudden change of the law should be made without some mistakes." This confession of weakness does not by any means reflect much credit upon the Legislature of the day. In 1867 again the law was amended by a wholesale increase of judicial stamps. The judicial stamp is a tax upon justice, and although it was a familar mode of taxation in India, the high scale of rates fixed amounted practically to a denial of justice. Numerous representations had been made against this Bill, but without effect. The law was passed in a hurry without any regard to the remonstrances of the public. In three years it was discovered that the rates were prohibitory. The Judges of the High Court strongly protested against the scale of fees. In 1870 an Act was therefore passed lowering the fees. In 1868 the general Stamp Act was again revised. And it is proposed to tinker the law again. The system of Indian legislation and administration has of late years become a series of oscillations. What was considered say ten years ago sound by one set of officers is pronounced unsound by another set to-day. Thus in 1867 the Legislature solemnly assured the public that the judicial stamps ought to be separated from the general stamps; in 1877 the same body, the *personell* differing, declare that there is no reason why the two should be kept distinct. Thus Mr. Cockerell says, "now he (Mr. Cockerell) regarded stamp duties and Court-fees rather as different branches of the same subject than as two distinct subjects. The duties and the fees were both levied by means of stamps the sale proceeds of which were entered under the same head in the public accounts, and both were regulated by the same administrative agency. Nor could he agree with the conclusion that the persons who had to do with general stamps had little or no interest in the subject of Court-fees; he thought on the contrary that, a few purely commercial transactions involving the use of bills of exchange, bills of lading, &c., excepted, the agency employed for determining the proper stamp duties chargeable on instruments executed in connection with the conveyance of interests in property, or obligations for the payment of money, was generally the same as that to which persons about to engage in litigation would have recourse; for he believed that it was no more the practice to frame instruments evidencing the transfer of any interest in property, than to draw up a plaint in a suit or an application to a Court, without the aid of legal practitioners. On the other hand, there were distinct advantages in the combination of the existing enactments relating to stamp duties and Court-fees as the provisions of the law regarding the description of stamps to be used, the refund of the value of spoiled stamps, the sale of stamps and the general administration of these sources of revenue were common to both, so that a considerable saving in the enacting provisions would be effected by the proposed consolidation. If these reasons hold good now, surely they were equally good in 1867, but it is difficult to comprehend the legislative mind. What it says to-day it unsays to-morrow. It is this state of uncertainty and variation, which leads to public dissatisfaction and discontent." The process of unlearning to which the public are thus subjected is most annoying and vexatious. Our legislators have no conception of the inconvenience and hardship which their passion for change inflicts upon the community. What is sport to them is death to others. The laws should certainly keep pace with the progress of society, but the changes in Indian legislation tend to check progress. Hence it is the people say that the country would be far better off if the Legislative Councils were closed for some years.

We have said above that the only justification for the amendment of the stamp law is revenue. Mr. Cockerell estimates the following increase of revenue under the new Bill. The present annual income from general stamps is under ninety lakhs; he thinks that he might take credit for eight lakhs or ten per centum on this head; the improved returns from the abolition of the present minimum rate on bonds would be about eight lakhs; the increased rates on bills of exchange might be expected to yield an additional income of about four lakhs, and that on bonds and conveyances involving amounts in excess of Rupees 1,000 about two lakhs. The increase to be expected from the reduced limit of exemption in the case of receipt stamps, and from the additional duty to be imposed on probates, letters of administration and certificates, together with the alteration of the institution-fees in Courts of Small Causes, would amount to about five lakhs. The total increase Mr. Cockerell expects would be about 27 lakhs or in round numbers 30 lakhs of rupees. This is a very large increase, and although in our opinion some of the items are open to serious objections, still if with this addition to the revenue the Government should indemnify the public from further taxation, we would cheerfully submit to it. But if there be further projects of taxation, then it is necessary that the details of the Bill should be carefully scrutinized. It is to be regretted that Mr. Cockerell has avoided the financial bearings of the question altogether. He cannot deny that the object of the Bill is primarily revenue, and when such is the case the public have a right to enquire what is the financial position of the State.

TAKE CARE OF DOWB!

IN THE middle of the Puja week we received the following intimation:

Mr. Molesworth Macpherson, barrister of the InnerTemple and advocate of the Calcutta bar, has been selected for the Secretaryship to the Legislative Council. It is understood that it was at first intended to bring out a barrister from England for the appointment and i twas demi-officially announced that a pupil of Sir Henry Thring was expected to accept it. Some months ago the Government of India having determined to resume the codification of our substantive laws felt that the Legislative Department should be strengthened and accordingly asked the Secretary of State to request Sir Henry Thring, the Parliamentary draftsman, to select from his former pupils one willing to proceed to India and competent to aid in the work of codification. Sir Henry accordingly selected two, Messrs. Fitzgerald and Ilbert, but after some hesitation both have at length declined the appointment, the former unwilling to resign home prospects and the latter for domestic reasons. Under these circumstances it became necessary to look to the Indian bar for the requisite technical ability. Mr. Macpherson was a pupil of Mr. Langworthy, the eminent conveyancer and Equity draftsman, and of Mr. William Macpherson, well known in India as Master in Equity to the late Supreme Court Calcutta, and Secretary to the late Indian Law Commission. Mr. Macpherson as Secretary to the Legislative Council will only draw four-sevenths of the pay now drawn by the Secretary to Government in the Legislative Department. The Government has fixed this lower salary on account of Mr. Macpherson's juniority, though he has already gained the reputation of being a sound and painstaking lawyer.

This announcement, which was made in the daily papers, took the public by surprise, and we received several protests, one of which we give below:

"The *Englishman* announced a few days ago in a paragraph, which had all the appearance of official inspiration, the appointment of a Mr. Molesworth Macpherson to be Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department. This gentleman's qualifications are stated to be that he has been the pupil of a Mr. Langworthy, and of Mr. William Macpherson, once master of the Supreme Court, under whom he is believed to have acquired some knowledge of legal drafting. There is also the negative qualification that he is content with four-sevenths of the salary enjoyed by the present incumbent of the post.

If your contemporary had stated that Mr. Macpherson is the nephew, as well as the ex-pupil of Mr. William Macpherson, now a Secretary in the India Office, the nephew also of Mr. Justice Macpherson, Mr. Whitley Stokes' intimate friend, and that he has other influential uncles and relatives besides, one we understand a Secretary to the Government of India at the present time, he would we believe have supplied us with the real reasons for the appointment. Mr. Macpherson is a young man who has been about a year in this country, having come to it almost immediately after being called to the Bar. At the present time he would in our humble opinion cost us dear, even if he were appointed an assistant to learn work in the Legislative Department at five hundred rupees a month. As it is he becomes a Secretary to the Government of India on Rs. 2000; we cannot at this moment remember when a more discreditable job was perpetrated, whether we look to the question of practical efficiency, or the way in which the revenues of this country are squandered. Both considerations should have an unusual weight with the Government of India at the present time, and we deeply regret to have to protest against so glaring an instance of their neglect."

Six days after the first intimation came the following correction:

"The Viceroy has promoted Mr. C. Fitzpatrick Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department to be Secretary to Government in that Department. Mr. Macpherson will

now be Deputy Secretary in the Legislative Department instead of Secretary to the Legislative Council as at first intended."

The Viceroy has vindicated his own character by at once cancelling the first job. Perhaps His Excellency considered it too delicate to cancel it altogether, but whatever his personal feeling in the matter, the public cannot allow this gross jobbery to pass unnoticed. We do not profess to be behind the scenes, but if what we hear be true, it seems clear enough that the appointment is primarily and mainly traceable to Mr. Stokes. We think the modification made in the first announcement goes to make this if possible more clear. Mr. Stokes had evidently chosen his man possessed of the qualifications stated, by our correspondent, as well as others, of a negative kind, which precluded the possibility of a troublesome independence or impatience of control. The case hypothetically stands thus: Mr. Stokes according to the routine of the present cabinet system, had submitted his nomination to Lord Lytton, and, pointing out that the appointment was one with which nobody else had any concern, obtained his Lordship's sanction. At this stage we suppose the first announcement was made to the public; when, however, it got abroad, strong comments were made in different quarters as to the ridicule which the appointment would bring on that august body the Legislative Council, and Lord Lytton was probably reminded by Mr. Fitzpatrick and his friends that his claims ought not to be so lightly set aside. The result is as we have seen that Mr. Fitzpatrick is promoted till such time as a High Court Judgship can be found for him, that is to say till Mr. Macpherson has served some apprenticeship to practical work, and the job will be less talked about. We are of course quite prepared for the contradiction which our view may receive from the friends of Messrs. Stokes and Macpherson. This need not, however, hinder us from presenting our hypothesis. As we have said above the slight change made in Mr. Macpherson's position so far as the principle of the appointment is concerned is of no real importance. It may leave the Government and the Legislative Department somewhat less open to public ridicule, but the fact remains that a practically briefless Barrister, who has been but a few months in this country and not many more at the Bar and whose most attractive qualification may perhaps be summed up in the one word *interest*, has been placed in a most responsible appointment for which experienced Barristers and District Judges were but the other day and would be again eager competitors, and in which he is to receive from the revenues of India no less than two thousand rupees a month. We repeat we cannot recall to mind a more discreditable job. It comes with a special emphasis at this time when our revenues are so much strained that the expenditure of every rupee deserves a most careful scrutiny—when the land has been taxed almost beyond endurance, and heavy general taxation is threatened. Such is not the time we say for the highest authority of all to set the example of reckless expenditure, even though the whole amount comes to but a few thousand rupees. The public would remember that there was originally no Deputy Secretary to the Legislative Department. Mr. Fitzpatrick was brought in under special circumstances—the object was to obtain the benefit of his local experience in passing certain Punjab laws. That object we believe has been attained, and if there be further necessity of retaining him, that necessity has been obviated by the appointment of Dr. Thornton as an additional member of the Legislative Council. Then when the pay of the Legislative Secretary was equalized with that of the other Secretaries to the Government of India, it was alleged that high pay was necessary to attract to the appointment a first-class lawyer and draftsman. All those considerations have now been set aside, and a gross jobbery had been perpetrated in the first instance, and a hap-hazard arrangement has been made since to throw a veil of decency over it. Of the bad example thus set by the Government of India to its subordinates we need not speak. The appointment is one which natives and Europeans alike censure. But when we remember the high moral tone that is assumed whenever any question of appointing our countrymen to the higher offices of the State is raised, we hope we will be pardoned if we say that this appointment comes home to us with a moral neither elevating nor soothing. It is one which our countrymen are not likely soon to forget. If such a jobbery had been committed in England, Parliament would not have surely spared the jobber. Strange to say the Government of India has so soon forgotten the humiliation, which Lord Beaconsfield suffered the other day for his Stationary Office appointment.

EDUCATION.

One of the first subjects, which have engaged the attention of the present Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, is public education. He has recorded several important Resolutions regarding it, the object of which seems to be to place it on a sound footing. The *Calcutta Gazette* for the 17th instant contains two fresh Resolutions on the subject. The first resolution deals with the classification and nomenclature of schools and scholarships. We read that the Lieutenant-Governor's attention having been drawn to the extremely complicated and highly technical terminology by which the Education Department has been in the habit of distinguishing the various classes of schools and scholarships with which it has to do, His Honor requested Mr Croft, the officiating Director, to devise some more simple and intelligent classification and nomenclature. The Director proposes that the term "primary" should be confined to schools teaching the standard above noted; that the secondary schools should be divided into three classes, viz. lower, middle, and higher; and that the term high school should be dropped and that of the second grade college take its place. The table of nomenclature would then stand thus, the scholarship standard taught in the school being the test of place :—

Class of instruction.	Class of school.	Scholarship standard taught, to be called—
Primary.	Primary.	Primary.
Secondary ...	Lower vernacular	Lower vernacular.
	Middle „	Middle „
	„ English ...	„ English (now minor).
	Higher ...	Junior.
Superior ...	2nd grade college	Senior.
	1st „ „	

The above is prefaced by the remark that it has been determined at the recent conference held at Simla to divide education into—Primary, Secondary, Superior or College. This statement is not quite consistent with fact. The report of the Text Books Committee has only lately been laid before the Government of India, which has not yet recorded its opinion upon it. Besides, all the members of the Committee, so far as we are aware, have not agreed to this classification, and it is not therefore right to say that "it has been determined at the conference at Simla" to make the proposed classification of education. One reason of disagreement is that the term "secondary" will be misleading. It will include both vernacular and English education, and when statistics of secondary education will be given under one general head, without distinguishing vernacular and English, there will not be a correct representation of facts. Mr. Croft seems to be alive to this incongruity, and so he has sub-divided the general head of Secondary into sub-heads of Lower Vernacular, and Middle Vernacular, and Lower English and Higher English. So far so good. But will this distinction be made in giving the statistics? If the total of secondary education be given without reference to the sub-heads, it will be misleading. We wish some definite instructions had been given on this point. Otherwise the classification is simple and correct. As regards the study of English in vernacular schools, which forms the text of the second Resolution, it is remarked, it was laid down by Sir John P. Grant, when Lieutenant-Governor, as a cardinal principle of the Bengal educational system, that "the Government vernacular schools were to be looked upon as established for the express purpose of improving vernacular education, with a view of acting effectually on the masses of the people, who must always remain strangers to English language and literature." This principle was re-affirmed by Sir Cecil Beadon in 1866, when the Government again insisted on the middle vernacular schools being regarded as model schools for the encouragement of education among the rural population, and being conducted on a strictly vernacular footing. Gradually, the Lieutenant Governor remarks, the Education Department lost sight of these principles as affecting the management of schools not purely Government institutions, and English classes were allowed to be added to the aided vernacular schools, until at length there ceased in many places to be any distinction between a middle vernacular and a middle English school, save that it was held that under the Scholarship Rules of 1872 only schools which were avowedly Anglo-vernacular could compete for minor scholarships. In June 1876 this restriction was removed. "The obvious effect of this policy," says Mr. Eden, "was to give an unnatural stimulus to the teaching of English, or what passes for English, throughout the middle class schools of the interior. The time of the boys is taken up in acquiring a smattering of what is to them, and remains to all who hear them, an unknown tongue, instead of their having their faculties developed by the acquisition of useful knowledge in their own vernacular. While on tour lately, the Lieutenant-Governor had occasion to point out to the Director the absolute impossibility of understanding a word that was read by a great number of the boys in schools which were visited on that occasion; and enquiry showed that it was the result of English being taught by masters with a very slight and imperfect knowledge of English themselves." We entirely agree. If English is to be taught, it ought to be taught well, or not at all. English education is rapidly deteriorating in Bengal, simply because the foundation is not well laid. We would draw a broad line of demarcation between Vernacular and English or rather Anglo-Vernacular education. We would eliminate English from the vernacular schools altogether, and restrict it only to Anglo-Vernacular schools. It is proposed by the Director to re-affirm the constitution of the middle English schools and to put them once more on a vernacular basis. Mr. Croft would effect this by ruling that all candidates at the minor scholarship examination must pass the full vernacular scholarship test, *i. e.*, that they must pass in *Bengali* as a *language* as well as in English. Under the existing rules a boy may go up for the vernacular scholarship examination up to 15 years of age, and for the minor scholarship up to 16 years of age. Mr. Croft would maintain this rule, but no boy would be eligible for a minor scholarship without passing the full vernacular test. We do not quite go with Mr. Croft in this. We do not see the advantage of including English in the minor vernacular scholarship course. The modicum of English in that course must be small indeed, and if it would take a boy up to 16 years to reach this standard, how long would it take him to go through the University course in English? He will have passed the middle life before he will be able to take the B. A. degree. The result will practically be that he will not learn English properly, and the evil, which Mr. Eden justly deplores, will continue in full force. It would be far better if the vernacular and Aglo-vernacular schools were restricted to their respective standards without the one encroaching upon the province of the other. We can believe that the elimination of English from the vernacular schools would discourage high education in the vernacular, but a little English education added to the vernacular is dangerous. Mr. Croft's principle would keep alive the injurious artificial stimulus which Mr. Eden condemns. English is certainly useful from a practical point of view, and if a boy can just learn so much of English as to be able to read, write and cypher, he will not care to advance further. But such a result is detrimental to the cause of education. The greater the number of youths half educated in English, the worse for the country. We are of opinion that with the two classes of schools open to their children, viz. the vernacular and the Anglo-vernacular, the parents may make their choice; but the Government should not encourage a hybrid system. The parent who wishes to bring up his boy in English ought to send him early to an Anglo-vernacular school, but if he wishes to give him

a thorough vernacular education he ought to keep him long enough in the vernacular school, but the Government ought not to foster a nominal English education giving the boy an opportunity to learn a little English in the vernacular school. The decision of the Lieutenant Governor to our mind amounts to a compromise. His Honor remarks :

" As the schools adapt themselves to the scholarship standards, the effect of the Director's proposals would be that, while the Government would keep up its middle vernacular schools, as at present, as model schools of that class, many middle English schools would have to remodel their establishments, substituting pundits for some of the English teachers. This would result in a money saving, and the grants would then admit of being reduced.

If any school chose to give up the minor scholarship course and to constitute itself on an English basis (like a zillah school minus the upper classes), the Director might still, if the local circumstances of the place warranted the school in so doing, continue its grant-in-aid as special case ; but ordinarily the Education Department would seek to make a sound vernacular training the preliminary to English education.

It would not be necessary on this plan to impose any direct restrictions on the teaching of English in vernacular schools. The scholarship test would secure sound vernacular instruction. If a school failed to satisfy the standard and to pass boys for scholarships, it would be dealt with under the rules of the Education Department. But so long as it did succeed, it would be allowed to add an English class. All schools having such a class would be called middle English ; and *all* middle schools might send up candidates for both vernacular and minor scholarships, subject only to the limits of age as already in force. One old difficulty of the department, arising from the practice of separating on paper the English and vernacular branches of the same school for the sake of getting a double grant, would by these changes at once be put an end to.

This would be burning the candle at both ends. Why should there be an English class added to the vernacular school? That class cannot be of much use from an educational point of view. English will be taught as a language in that class, but what will be the ultimate result ? If the boy should pass the Minor scholarship course at the age of 16, the knowledge of English which he would pick up in this class would be very small indeed, and if he should wish to continue his English education, he must begin from almost the very bottom. What would then be the practical volue of his English education in the " English class" of the vernacular school? It would be so much money and time thrown away. On the other hand if the parent knows that English will not be taught in the vernacular school, he will then send his boy either to the Vernacular or Anglo-Vernacular school, just as circumstances may suit him.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

WE ARE requested to announce that the lectures at the Science Association will be resumed next Thursday. The Very Rev. Father Lafont will deliver his first lecture on Sound on Thursday at 7 P. M.

WE BEG TO remind the subscribers to the Indian Famine Relief Fund to forward their subscriptions without delay to the Honorary Treasurer, Mr. H. W. L. Wood, at the Chamber of Commerce. The Committee cannot make remittances unless the subscriptions are promptly paid in.

WE ARE informed that in consequence of prices generally falling in most districts of the Madras Presidency and of incoming crops the local Government has ordered that the Government reserves of grain are to be used up in relief camps and on relief works. Daily average 1094 tons grain despatched from Bombay for Madras ports during the week ending October 24. The Maharaja Sindia has established twelve feeding houses on the road between Sepree and Chumbul, a distance of 103 miles.

THE FOLLOWING is a telegraphic summary of weather and crop reports for the week ending the 25th instant:

For Madras good general rain in all districts but scanty in Madras parts of Chingleput and Kurnool. Prospects good everywhere. Prices falling in most districts, rising in one or two, stationary in six, harvest where gathered fair outturn. For Mysore weather showery, crops flourishing. For Bombay abundant rain in Deccan and South Maharatta county. Moderate in Khandeish, Nasik, parts of Konkan. Elsewhere none reported. No improvement in Sind, but elsewhere prospects good, except few places in Deccan, Konkan and South Maharatta country where damage from excessive rain. For Central Provinces good rain in Nagpur, Seoni and Upper Godavery, slight in Chanda, Bhandar, Saugor, prospects generally good, rabi sowings progressing. For Berar ome rain prospects good. For Central India no rain cold weacommenced. Emigrants returning to Gwalior. For Rajputana no rain, more needed in Ajmir and Sirohi. For Bengal good fall in Pooree where it was needed, elsewhere slight rain. More would do good, but prospects generally favorable. For Assam no rain prospects good. For Burma good rain in Bassein, elsewhere scanty or none, unfavorable to replanted rice. For North-West and Oudh no sin. Recent fall generally sufficient for rabi sowings everywhere progressing. For Punjab slight rain in Amritsar, Jullunder, Peshawur. Sowings for rabi progressing, but rain much wanted in Hissar, Umballa and Lahore.

SINCE the last few weeks Death has been busy among the high and educated in Calcutta. First fell Babu Atulchunder Mitter, a scion of the Mitter, family of Manicktolla Street, much esteemed by those, who knew him. Then Babu Grish Chunder Mitter, son of the late Ram Chunder Mitter an attorney-at-law, full of praiseworthy aspirations. Next Babu Brindabun Chunder Mundal, the leading zemindar of Balasore, a large-hearted and open-handed gentleman. Then Babu Ronendranath Banerjea, employed in the firm of Messrs. Schoene Kilburn & Co., a self-made man. Him followed Babu Upendra Chunder Dutt, a most promising scion of the Wellington Square Dutt Family, the very picture of innocence and amiableness. In the same week died a son of Babu Patitpabun Sen. Next came the turn of Babu Kamalakant Sen, a rising pleader of the High Court, beloved of all who knew him. Then the thunderbolt fell upon the Paikpara Raj Family, crushing its youthful head, Kumar Grish Chunder Sing, so good, so gentle, so generous. Another blow has fallen upon the well-known Seal family of Colootollah. Babu Choonilal Seal has followed his lamented brother Babu Heralal Seal. And lastly within the terrible six weeks Babu Dwarkanath Mullick of College Square, a zemindar but better known as the most enterprising and successful dock-proprietor, has been gathered to his fathers. A shrewd man of business and hard common sense, with winning manners and without any blemish in his character, he had the rare faculty of enlivening with his quaint humour and broad laugh any company in which he was placed. He was a Justice of the Peace and Honorary Magistrate for Calcutta. His sudden death is mourned by a large circle of relatives, friends and acquaintances.

WE UNDERSTAND that the late Kumar Grish Chunder Sing of Paikpara left by his will a munificent bequest of Rs. 1,15,000 for the erection and maintenance of a Hospital at Kandi, in the district of Moorshedabad, the original seat of his family. We also hear that the late Babu Choonilal Seal has bequeathed an endowment of Rs. 50,000 to the Calcutta Medical College.

A FREAK of the Loan Department has been brought to our notice. A native gentleman presented certain Government Securities for a certificate of transfer, being the amount of a legacy, and although his signature was well known in the office, he being a holder of a large amount of Government stock, and on his signature thousands of rupees in interest are passed annually, and although he occupied a good position in society, perhaps not quite unknown to the Superintendent, the latter refused to pass his application, unless he was identified. The applicant pointed out that even if the Superintendent did not know him personally, his signature was well known in the office, and he might compare the signatures, and if he was satisfied he might pass his application. The Superintendent however refused this reasonable request. As the gentleman was well known to the Bank, the Deputy Secretary readily identified him. We are really surprised that the Superintendent, who is an experienced officer, should have in this instance so vexatiously exercised his discretion.

LAST WEDNESDAY'S STATESMAN had a paragraph about the Wards' Institution, which is altogether wrong. Mr. Ravenshaw did not visit the Institution for special enquiry, but as one of the visitors took his turn. He was not di-satisfied with the system of instruction followed in the institution ; on the contrary he recorded a very favorable opinion of what he saw and heard ; he enquired whether a knowledge of zemindari business was imparted to the wards, and was informed that there was a special teacher entertained for that subject. He wished to suggest some improvements, which he, however, deferred till the return of the Director, in consultation with whom he proposed to make his suggestions. These are all the facts of the case. Our contemporary was evidently misled by his informant in making the statements he did.

WE ARE sorry to observe that some of our Bombay public men are washing their dirty linens in the sun. Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Readymoney, says our contemporary of *Native Opinion*, with a view to preserve a memorial of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales' visit to Bombay offered to contribute Rs. 20,000 in aid of the building fund of the Alexandra Institute for the education of native girls, provided Government would complete the building at its own expense. The Government did not hold out any hope in this direction, but Mr. Manockjee proposed to raise the necessary amount on the security of Government promise ! Sir Cowasjee, however, did not quite relish the idea and replied that Government promises had so often proved delusive that he would have nothing to do with such a promise on the principle of the old adage we believe—put not thy faith in princes ! Somehow or other Sir Cowasjee had written an official letter to Mr. Manockjee announcing his offer without any conditions, and the latter insisted upon it. A difference thus arose between the two distinguished Parsee gentlemen, and the following Resolution is the result of it :

ALEXANDRA N. G. E. INSTITUTION.

Memo.

Fort Bombay, 15th June, 1877.

Under instructions from the Board of Directors of the Alexandra N. G. E. Institution, the Honorary Secretary has the honor to forward for the information of Sir Cowasjee, Jehangeer, Kt., C. S. I , the following copy of a resolution passed at the Board's Meeting held on the 12th instant :—

Resolution.—"That in the opinion of the Board, Sir Cowasjee Jehangeer Readymoney's letter of the 18th ultimo merely attempts to burke the question of his promised donation of Rs. 20,000 towards the project of a building for the Alexandra N. G. E. Institution by advancing excuses and pretexts which are alike groundless and frivolous ; and therefore it becomes the painful duty of the Board to print and circulate the whole correspondence relating to this transaction among the Life-Governors, Members, and Subscribers of the Institution previous to their ensuing General Meeting, and to advise such General Meeting to revoke the vote of thanks passed to Sir Cowasjee for his said promised donation at their last General Meeting held on the 29th April, 1876, and to adopt such other measures as to the General Meeting shall seem meet to mark its sense of Sir Cowasjee's behaviour in this matter with a view to extricate this Institution from the embarrassing position in which his inconsistent and unreasonable conduct has involved it."

MANCHERJEE M. BHOWNAGGREE,
Honorary Secretary.

We are sorry for the publication of the correspondence for the sake of all parties concerned.

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ERRATA.

Read Rao Mooralee Dhur, Arrangabad Rs. 3 5 in lieu of ... 35 4 0

Government Notifications.

Calcutta Gazette,—*October* 24, 1877.

GENERAL.—The orders transferring Baboo Gooruchurn Dass Deputy Collector from Moorshedabad to Rungpore are cancelled.

Baboo Shital Nath Bose Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector Howrah is transferred to Rungpore.

Mr. W. H. Grimley's appointment as Officiating Secretary to the Board of Revenue is confirmed *vice* Mr. A. Mackenzie.

Mr. C. P. L. Macaulay is appointed to be Under Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Judicial Department.

Mr. H. H. Risley to be Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bengal but will continue to act as Under Secretary *vice* Mr. J. Crawfurd.

Baboo Rajendra Nath Mitra, Officiating Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bengal will continue to act in that capacity *vice* Mr. H. H. Risley or until further orders.

Baboo Juggobundhoo Sen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Noakholly, is allowed leave for three months.

Baboo Gooroo Churn Dass Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Moorshedabad, obtained leave for three months.

Baboo Okhoy Coomar Chatterjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Rungpore, obtained leave for two months.

Mr. R. M. Waller, Officiating, Deputy Collector of Calcutta, to act as Magistrate and Collector of Bankoora.

Mr. W. Rattray, Sub-Registrar, Gya to be a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the Seventh Grade, and is posted to Gya.

Baboo Tarapersad Chatterjee Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector Bongong, Nuddea, to have temporary charge of the Meherpore division till relieved.

Baboo Chunder Sekheer Banerjee Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector Kooshtea Nuddea to have charge of the Bongong on being relieved of his present duty by Mr. Anderson.

Babu Nobinchunder Dey Law Lecturer Patna College obtained leave for one month from the 22nd October 1877.

Babu Gobindchunder Mitter M.A. and B.L. to be Law Lecturer, Patna College.

Babu Tarucknath Sen Deputy Inspector of Schools Furreedpore obtained leave for two months.

Mr. T. F. Peppe, Sub-Deputy Opium Agent Chota Nagpore obtained leave for one month.

Major Richard Beadon Brigade Major, Fort William to act temporarily as Officiating Protector of Emigrants and Superintendent of Emigration, Calcutta.

JUDICIAL.—Babu Sreenath Roy Officiating Judge Small Cause Court Jessore, obtained leave for thirty-three days, with effect from the 6th instant.

Babu Nobinchunder Pal late Second Subordinate Judge of Dacca, obtained leave for three months, with effect from the 5th September 1877.

Babu Jodoonath Mullick First Sub-Judge and Judge of the Small Cause Court, Rajshye obtained leave for sixteen days, with effect from the 23rd October 1877.

Mr. W. Rattray is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the Third Class.

The under-mentioned Engineers and Upper Subordinates are temporarily transferred from Bengal Provincial Establishment to Madras, for employment on famine relief works :—

Mr. D. Scott,	Executive Engineer,	Second Grade	
„ F. Sills.	ditto,	Fourth	„
„ E. J. Meara,	ditto,	Fourth	„ temporary.
„ B. Clark,	Assistant Engineer,	First	„
„ J C G. Keddie.	ditto,	First	„
Conductor S. S Saunders	Sub-Engineer	Second Grade	
Mr. T Smith,	ditto	Third	„
„ H O Lange.	ditto	Third	„
Sergeant D Dallas	Supervisor	Second	„
„ J Gray	Overseer	First	„
Mr. D McCarthy	ditto	First	„

Baboo Soshee Seekur Banerjee Accountant Fourth Grade from the late Byturnee to the Mozufferpore Division

Baboo Haran Chunder Bose Accountant Fourth Grade from the Upper Gunduck Division to the Central Office of Accounts Bengal

Baboo Sarrut Chunder Chakerbutty Accountant Fourth Grade from the Lower Gunduck to the Gunduck Division

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G. H. SIMMONS,
Secretary.

The 23rd October, 1877.

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Rajah Promothabhusun Deb, Roy of Nuldanga, Jessore...		1,000	0 0
Kumar Sasi Shakhareswar, Roy of Tahispore, Rajshye...		500	0 0
Per Collector and Magistrate of Bolundshuhur.			
Nawab Mahomed Ali Khan Rais, of Chitari ...	1,000	0	
Nawab Sir Faiz Ali Khan K. C. S. I. of Puhaser ...	500	0	
Munshi Luchmun Surup Rais of Sikandrabad ...	100	0	
Munshi Meharban Ali Rais of Galaothi ...	100	0	
Chowdhri Luchmun Singh Rais of Shikarbur ...	100	0	
Syud Muhammad Khan Rais of Dowlatpur ...	100	0	
Muhammad Ahmed Ali Khan of Khurjar ...	100	0	
Koer Azam Ali of Khurjar	100	0	
Moulvi Muhamed Buksh, of Chaprawat ...	50	0	
Syud Shafakat Ali, Rais of Aurungabad ..	50	0	
Raja Luchman Singh, Deputy Collector ...	50	0	
I. I. M. Lean Esq. Assistant Collector ...	100	0	
Pundit Ratanlal, Offg. Dy. Collector ...	5	0	
W. C. Turner Esq. Collector and Magistrate ...	60	0	
		2,325	0 0
Per R. M. Daly Esq. Commander of the Cassandra P. V.			
A. M. Anderson Esq. ...	10	0	
E. C. Scott Esq. ...	5	0	
R. Wortley Esq. ...	10	0	
S. Goodwin Esq. ...	10	0	
C. Heard Esq. ...	20	0	
W. Hart Esq. ...	10	0	
B. Manger Esq. ...	20	0	
R. Rust Esq. ...	20	0	
		105	0 0
Per Moorshedabad Relief Committee...		162	8 0
Loodianah Famine Relief Committee first instalment of subscriptions ...		1,200	0 0
Mahajuns of Gewakhali, Harrikhali and Ranygunge, Tumlook, per Babu Ramakhoy Chatterjee ...		400	0 0
A poor man ...		20	0 0
Chaibassa Relief Committee ...		200	0 0
Lt. Col. W. C. Browne, Edwardesabad		25	0 0
Major P. C. Rynd ...		25	0 0
Per Revd. I. P. Ashton.			
Cassia Bagan, Kalighat and Kasaripara L. M. S. Hindu Girls School ...	14	1	
Native Christian, Clarkabad Lahore for "Bishop of Madras Fund" ...	16	0	
Old Church Day School for Nurseries ...	8	6	
Collected by Mr. J. F. R. Stark in Calcutta P. W. D. Offices ...	70	0	
A friend per Revd. W. J. Wilkins ...	5	2	
Mr. Duval ...	5	0	
Union Chapel Box ...	7	0	
R. D. Anderson Esq. Lahore, 2nd month ...	5	0	
Captain Bunbury, Darjeeling	10	0	
Dr. W. Watson, Almarah Per Revd. J. Budden ...	50	0	
A Bond Esq. per Revd. J. Goodwin ...	100	0	
J. F. Maxwell Esq. Do. ...	100	0	
Blind, lame and lepers per Revd. Dr. Baumann ...	3	5	
Hindustani mother's meeting	1	0	
Mr. & Mrs. Mee, Barrackpore	20	0	
A friend per Revd. W. Milne	10	0	
Kally Para Gyan Waini Sova ...	5	6	
Small Sums ...	1	12	
Scotch Mission, Darjeeling ...	25	0	
		457	0 0
Babu Khetterchunder Ghose ...		10	0 0
„ Gooroodas Lahury ...		25	0 0
Calcutta High School ...		68	8 0
Dave Carson Esq. one third of the gross proceeds realised by him in aid of the Famine Fund on Friday the 26th October ...		276	10 8
	Rs.	92,219	2 0
Less amount of subscription erroneously twice entered ...		1,676	0 0
	Rs.	90,543	2 8

H. W. I. WOOD,
Honorary Treasurer.

Calcutta 27th October 1877.

NOTICE.

Messrs Mackenzie Lyall & Co will sell by public auction at 1 P. M. on Thursday the 1st day of November 1877 at the Exchange Commercial sale rooms under instructions from the Trustees of the Estate of Baboo Nolit Mohun Dass ,the following properties. The sale will be held with the consent of the Mortgagee who will join in the sale. For abstracts of Title and conditions of sale apply to the office of the undersigned, at No. 5 Hastings' Street, Calcutta.

(Sd.) GANESH CHUNDER CHUNDER,
Attorney for the Trustees.

NO 43 COPPALLYTOLLAH LANE
Lot No 1

All that lower-roomed brick built Mussuage or dwelling house together with the piece or parcel of land thereunto belonging and on part whereof the same is erected and built containing by estimation 9 cottas more or less situate lying and being at and numbered 43 Coppallytolah Lane in the Town of Calcutta and butted and bounded in manner following that is to say on the North and East by the estate of the late Shumbhoo Chundro Dass deceased on the South by the Coppallytollah Lane and on the West by the house of Surroop Chundro Ghose.

NO 11 COPPALLYTOLLAH LANE
Lot No 2

All that lower-roomed brick built house together with the piece or parcel of land thereunto belonging and on part whereof the same is erected and built containing by estimation 3 Cottahs more or less situate lying and being at and numbered 11 Coppallytollah Lane in the said Town of Calcutta and butted and bounded on the North by the house of Bany Madhub and Bhola Nauth Dey on the South by the house of Gooroodass Budden on the East by the tenanted house and land of Sumbhoo Nauth Doss and on the West by the Coppallytollah Lane.

NO 13 COPPALLYTOLLAH LANE
Lot No 3

All that upper roomed brick built messuage or dwelling house together with the piece or parcel of land thereunto belonging and on part whereof the same is erected and built containing by estimation 2 Cottahs more or less situate lying and being at and numbered 13 Coppallytollah Lane in the said Town of Calcutta and butted and bounded on the North and East by Coppallytolah Lane on the South by the land of Nilmoney Hazra and on the West by the house late or now of Bibee Cathanina.

NO 34 SHIBTOLLAH LANE
Lot No 4

All that upper-roomed brick built messuage or dwelling house together with the piece or parcel of land or ground thereunto belonging and on part whereof the same is erected and built containing by estimation 8½ Cottahs more or less situate lying and being at and numbered 34 Shibtollah Lane in the said Town of Calcutta and butted and bounded on the North by a house now or late belonging to one Khetter Chunder Paulit on the South by the said Shibtollah Lane on the East by the land formerly belonging to Mr. Saviel now or late of Mr. D. Costa and on the West by the land now or late of Huzooreamull.

NO 11 KINDERDINES LANE
Lot No 5

All that upper-roomed brick built mesurage or dwelling house together with the pieceor parcel of land there unto belonging and on part whereof the same is erected and built containing by estimation four cottas more or less situate lying and being at and numbered 11 Kenderdine's Lane in the said Town of Calcutta and butted and bounded on the North by the property, of Hurry Dass Dutt deceased on the South by the house of John Athanas deceased on the East by the said Kinderdines Lane and on the West by partly the house of Mr. Athanas and partly by the house of Nolit Mohun Dass.

No 4 GOORIAMAH'S LANE
Lot No 6

All that lower-roomed brick built messuage or dwelling house together with the piece or parcel of land thereunto belonging and on part whereof the same is erected and built containing by estimation 6 cottahs more or less situate lying and being at and numbered 4 Gooriamahs Lane in the said Town of Calcutta and butted and bounded on the North by the house of Nolit Mohun Dass on the South by the house now or late of Mr. Defholts on the East by the tenanted house of Khetter Mohun Dass and on the West by a piece of land of Mr. Defholts and partly by a public lane.

No 1 and 112 KHOYROO METHERS LANE
Lot No 7

All that lower-roomed brick built messuage or dwelling house together with the piece or parcel of land thereunto belonging and on part whereof the same is erected and built containing by estimation 2 Cottahs 13 Chittaks 9 Gundahs more or less situate lying and being at and numbered 1 and 12 Khoyroo Methers Lane in the said Town of Calcutta and butted and bounded on the North by theCoppallytollah Lane on the South by the land of Nety Charn Mullick on the East by the said Khoyroo Methers Lane and on the West by the house of Mr. Anson.

NO 49 DHURMOTOLLAH STREET
Lot No 8

All that partly upper-roomed and lower-roomed brick built messuage or dwelling house together with the piece or parcel of land thereunto belonging and on part whereof the same is erected and built containing by estimation seven and half cottas more or less situate lying and being at and numbered 49 Dhurmotollah Street in the said Town of Calcutta and butted and bounded on the North by the said Dhurmotollah Street on the South by a land formerly the property of Moonshee Yassim on the East by a slip of land bordering on the Wellessly Street and on the West by a house formerly the property of Mr. Barness.

THE GREAT RUSSAPAGLAH NURSERY.

THE undersigned is now in a position to supply the public at a very moderate price, with the very excellent and superior grafts and seedlings of all varieties of Fruit Trees, cultivated in the famous garden of the late Nawab Khyroollah Khan at Russapaglah. He who will take the trouble to come and see the Great Russapaglah Nursery will no doubt be satisfied with the genuineness healthiness and cheapness of the plants.

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Printed list of plants may be obtained on application to the undersigned with one anna postage stamp.

RUSSAPAGLAH, 1st *September* 1877. } NOOROODEEN KHAN, *Proprietor G. R. Nursery.*

NEW CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE.

Act X, Limitation Act XV Registration Act III with Copious Notes on each Book with Rulings of the High Court of different Presidencies, and Index, the Specific Relief Act I of 1877, Mofussil Small Cause Court Act XI of 1865, Indian Majority Act IX of 1875, in one vol by Asutosh Biswas, M.A.B.L Rs 4-8 by post 4-14.

SREENATH BANERJEE AND BROTHERS,
Boloram Bose'sLane, *Bhowanipore.*

No. 45.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

FIBRES AND SILK.

Dated Simla, 31st August, 1877.

NOTIFICATION.

In 1871 the Government of India offered a prize of £5,000 to the inventor of the best machine or process for the prepation of the fibre of the *Bohmeria nivea* (popularly known under the names of Rheea, Ramie, and China grass), and the terms on which machines would be admitted to competition were widely notified in India in Europe, and in America. Many persons declared their intention to compete but ultimately only one machine was actually brought to the place of trial. The machine having been carefully tested at Saharanpur in the autumn of 1872 was found imperfect in some important respects, and the inventor was adjudged not entitled to the full reward. He was, however, presented with £ 1,500 in consideration of the partial measure of success he had attained after great perseverance.

2. This machine has not since been adapted by the inventor to practical use, and no improved process of preparing the fibre of the rheea has been yet discovered by other persons. Meanwhile the demand for rheea continues and the conditions which induced the Government of India in 1871 to offer a prize remain substantially unchanged.

3. His Honour the President in Council therefore considers that it is desirable to renew the offer, and it is accordingly hereby notified that a reward of fifty thousand Rupees will be paid to the inventor of the best machine or process which will separate the bark and fibre from the stem, and the fibre from the bark, of the *Bohmeria nivea*.

4. A smaller reward not exceeding ten thousand Rupees will be given to the inventor of the next best machine or process, provided it is adjudged to possess merit and to be capable without difficulty of adaptation to practical use.

5. What is required is a machine or process capable of producing, by animal, water, or steam power, a ton of a dressed fibre of a quality which shall average in value not less than £ 45 per ton in the English market, at a total cost including all processes of preparation and all needful allowance for wear and tear, of not more than £ 15 per ton, laid down at any port of shipment in India and £ 30 in England, after payment of all the charges usual in trade before goods reach the hands of the manufacturer. The processes of preparation are to be understood to include all the operations required subsequent to the cutting of the stems from the plants in the field, until the fibre is in a condition fit to be packed for conveynance to the market.

6. The machinery employed must be simple, strong, durable, and inexpensive, and should be suited for erection in the plantations where the rheea is grown. It must be adapted for treatment of the fresh stems as cut from the plant. The treatment of dried stems offers certain difficulties and the fibre prepared from them must moreover always be much more costly than the fibre produced from green stems. Except during the hot dry weather preceding the rains in Upper India (where rheea grows best), it is very difficult so to dry the stems that no fermentation or mildew shall occur. But during this season the stems are comparatively short and the crop poor and stunted, unless it is artificially irrigated, and such irrigation greatly increases the cost of cultivation. In the rainy season the plant is in fine condition, but at this season it is almost impossible to dry the stems in quantity without injuring the fibre unless recourse is had to artificial means of desiccation, which greatly increase the cost of the material. It is therefore obvious that the attention of inventors should be given to the discovery of a process for the treatment of the green stems.

7. The trials will be held at Saharanpur in the North-Western Provinces, in the months of August and September 1879. Machines entered for competition should be placed *in situ* and be ready for work not later than the 15th August, the competition commencing on the next day. The judges will be appointed by the Government, and they will watch the whole of the trials. But the machines shall be worked and adjusted by the competitors themselves, and no person shall touch a machine without the consent of the inventor.

8 The Government of India will provide proper shelter and accommodation at Saharanpur for all the competing machines as well as the motive power required. It will also pay for the transport from the sea-coast to Saharanpur of all machines up to the limit of one ton each, the freight on any excess weight to be defrayed by the owners. The present rate of freight by rail from Calcutta to Saharanpur is Rs. 310 per maund or Rs. 98-11 per ton and from Bombay to Shaharanpur Rs. 4-1 per maund or Rs. 110-9 per ton. A free second class ticket to Saharanpur will also be given to any person in charge of a machine.

9. The owner or owners of the successful machine or machines shall not be entitled to receive the reward offered except on the following conditions, *viz.*—

(1)—That complete technical description of the machine, illustrated by plans drawn to scale, shall be prepared and published (Government paying the cost) for the information of the public.

(2)—That after the expiry of three years from the date on which the award is made, the public shall have the right of manufacturing similar machines, on payment to the owner of a royalty of 10 per cent. on the cost of each machine so manufactured.

10 All persons desiring to compete under the terms and on the conditions specified above are requested to make known their intention not later than the 31st December 1878, giving the following particulars :—

1. Name in full and residence.
2. Profession or occupation.
3. Number of different kinds of machines entered for competition,
4. Brief description of each machine.

Intending competitors will at the same time declare themselves bound (under penalty of disqualification of the competing machines and forfeiture of all claim to the Government reward) to conform to all rules which may be prescribed by Government or by the judges appointed by Government in connection with the conduct of the trials.

All notices of intention to compete and applications for information should be addressed to the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, Calcutta.

11. A limited quantity of rheea will be grown in the Botanic Gardens, Calcutta, and persons desirous of testing their machines before entering them for public competition may obtain green stems in small quantites from the Superintendent of the gardens, through this Department.

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

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Warranted to cure pains of every description, arising from whatever cause, on any part of the human frame. A certain cure for Pains in the Back, Lumbago, Pains in the Chest, Sore Throats, Coughs, Colds, Tightness of the Chest, Colics, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Pains in the Groins, Contracted Joints, Gout, Swellings, Old Sores, Piles, Ringworm, and Eruptions on the Skin.

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Wednesday is reserved for members and on Sunday the rate is eight annas.

NOTICE.

G. Haase, M.D., oculist at No. 3, Chouranghee Lane, from 9½ to 10½ A. M., and from 3 to 5 P M. For the indigent at No. 11, Esplanade Row from 7½ to 9 A. M.

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Yours truly,
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NOTIFICATION.

Sealed Schedule tenders for the execution of the undermentioned works in the Tipperah District will be received by the undersigned up to noon of Thursday the 1st November 1877, when they will be opened in the presence of such parties tendering as may be present on the occasion.—

Each tender must be accompanied by the right halves of currency notes to the value of Rs 200 as earnest money. Tenders must be on the printed forms generally used in the Public Works Department, which can be had in any Executive Engineer's Office in Bengal and also in this office on payment of Rupee 1 for each copy.

For further particulars apply to the District Engineer of Tipperah. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

WORKS TO BE EXECUTED.

Earth work including Turfing and Brick work and soorkee plastering of culverts on the Brahminbariah Kali Bazar and Sarail Roads and also various sorts of work connected with the Roads canals &c. under the supervision of the Committee.

Tipperah District Road Cess Office. 28*th September* 1877. } N. S ALEXANDER, *Chairman District Road Cess Committee, Tipperah.*

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